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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

THE Progressive Conservative party need not feel at all dissatisfied with its achievements in the first week of the parliamentary session. It has practically dictated the Speech from the Throne; and in the early debates its new interim House leader, Mr. Graydon, and other members gave plenty of evidence of the new spirit that has come over it since Port Hope and Winnipeg.

The Liberal tactics seem to be directed towards prodding Mr. Bracken into making an attempt at securing a seat in the House at the earliest possible moment. Mr. King made some jests on the subject of the difficulties of a party which has to take its leadership from outside of the House, to which Mr. Graydon very promptly and effectively replied with a reference to the two occasions on which Mr. King himself has had to do his leading from that position. Like Mr. Bracken, the present Prime Minister was not a member when he was chosen leader of his party, and like Mr. Bracken he derived considerable advantage from that fact, since had he been in the House he could not have avoided being mixed up in the dissensions through which the party had passed. But there was also an occasion when Mr. King was absent from the House owing to difficulties with the electors. The condition of absentee leadership is by no means fatal to a political party. Mr. King's party suffered little if at all on either of these occasions, and Mr. Hepburn could hardly have done much better in 1934 in Ontario if he had spent the preceding eight years at Queen's Park instead of Ottawa. Mr. Bracken will be well advised to take his time about getting into Parliament.

The expressions of goodwill towards Mr. Hanson which were so numerous on the announcement of his retirement from the position of House leader came unquestionably from the heart. He is a man who attracts goodwill because he himself possesses it. Had his party shown during the last three years the qualities which it has begun to show since Port Hope he might have achieved better results than he did, but he had neither the youth nor the energy to impose upon that party the discipline and the forward look which it is now getting. Mr. Bracken, who is now in Ottawa, and Mr. Graydon, who is in the House and is quite a forceful sort of person, will exercise the kind of authority which Mr. Hanson could not exercise because of the state of the party and the ambiguousness of his own position. We look forward to a really productive session of Parliament.

Selective Service

MR. GRAYDON'S criticisms of the Selective Service set-up unquestionably reflect a widespread and growing public dissatisfaction. Our own conviction on this subject is that the government in the desire to limit its responsibilities has adopted an extremely rigid and compulsive procedure to deal with a single phase of the situation, that of the relationship between the worker in search of a job and the employer in search of a worker, and has completely ignored all other phases. It has assumed that where there was a worker in employment and an employer using a worker, nothing whatever need be done; that the mere fact that this relationship existed meant that it was a perfect relationship and the government need not interfere with it—which is of course exactly what any government would want to assume.

But the truth is very far from this. Employers, it is true, are not firing workers for incompetence, and workers are not throwing up their jobs because they don't like the conditions or think the jobs themselves not sufficiently important for the war. But this does not prove that either party is satisfied with the relationship; it proves merely that neither party is willing to expose himself to the supremely painful necessity of dealing with Selective Service, and neither party can fill his wants in any other way if once he breaks the existing relationship.

The situation therefore is that Selective Service can only operate for fitting the out-of-work worker into the unoccupied job; and in general it can only operate for fitting the out-of-work worker in X district into the unoccupied job in X district, for it is not well equipped for effecting transfers from one district to another. In this process, itself inadequate, Selective Service has adopted an extraordinarily narrow and hampering technique for restricting the efforts of the worker and of the employer to get together; indeed it often seems as if Selective Service were more concerned that Worker A shall not get any but the particular job which SS thinks proper for him, and that Employer B shall not get any but the particular worker whom SS thinks proper for him, than that A shall work at all or B have any help.

We commend to our readers a letter on page 2, writen by the editor of *Motor Magazine*, which describes with scrupulous fidelity a day spent in a Selective Service office, and to imagine for themselves what such an experience must mean for a citizen of this fair Dominion, to whom English perhaps does not come very readily, who is utterly dependent on his labor for his daily bread, and who has been the victim of some slight technical error which, under the system described above, makes it practically impossible for him to find a job.

BELOW THE CLOUDS LIES THE TARGET: A GIANT STIRLING BOMBER ROARS ITS WAY OVER GERMANY, BRINGING DESTRUCTION TO NAZI INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.

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Both Your Houses

WE HAVE made the interesting discovery that the Speech from the Throne is not printed in precisely the same manner by the Senate and House of Commons, to both of whom it is addressed. The Senate refers to the United Nations, the Nazis, the Axis, the Allies, the Western Hemisphere, the Canadian Army and Navy, the Select Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, the Ministers, and the Government, all with capital initials. The House of Commons reduces all these initials to lower case, admitting practically no capitals except for His Excellency the Governor General, the British North America Act, and Divine Providence, all three of which are capitalized by both Houses. The Senate spells programme in the French manner, the House makes it program, which most people believe to be American, but which is actually given precedence over programme by the Shorter Oxford Dictionary. Both Houses agree in describing the Senators as "Honourable".

So long as our rulers maintain these pleasant little differences among themselves we can presumably feel reasonably confident that the day of totalitarian government is still remote.

Without Conditions

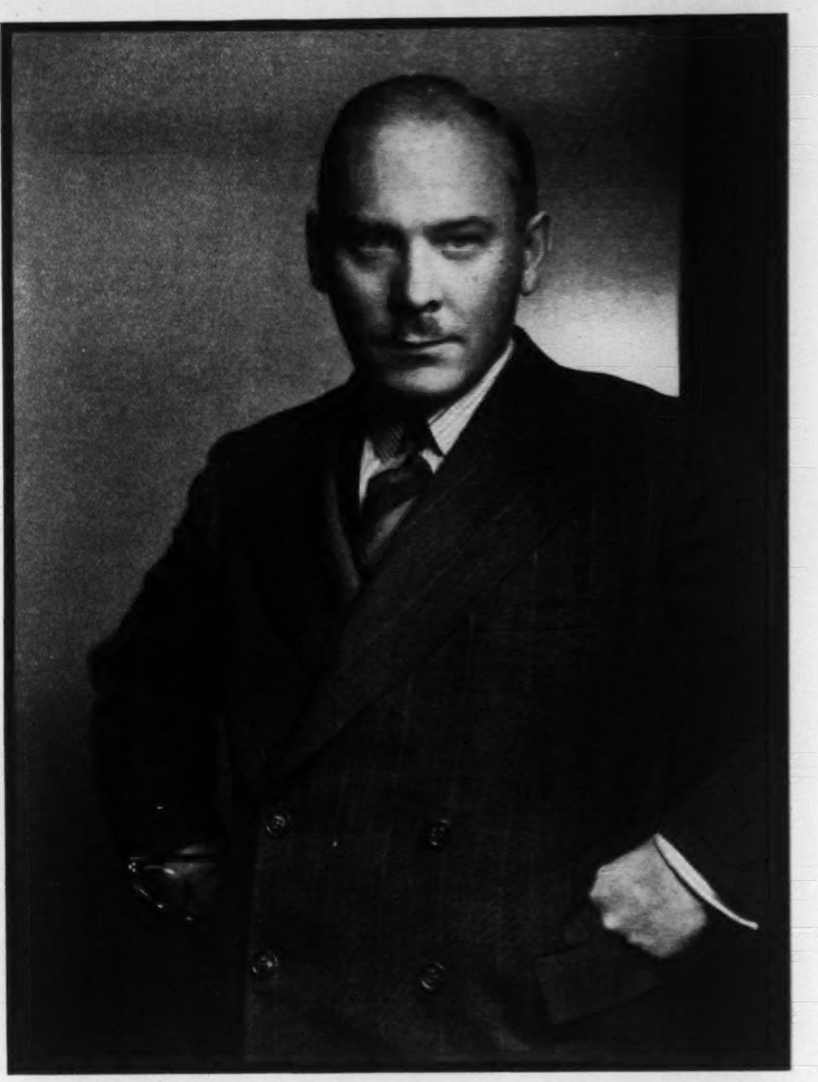
VOICES are beginning to be heard in the United States, and will no doubt be heard later in Canada, protesting against the demand for "unconditional surrender" of Germany as put forth last week by the two great leaders of the embattled democracies. Dorothy Thompson is, as one might expect from her recent utterances, very much annoyed about it. Left-wingers are pointing out rather proudly that Stalin is not associated with it. Ultra-humanitarians are describing it as bloodthirsty and tyrannical. We can see no justification for any of these attitudes.

No argument of public morality or of justice can be invoked against the application to Germany of the principles which she has herself imposed upon Norway, upon Holland, upon Belgium, upon Greece, upon Jugoslavia, upon Poland. These countries were not even asked to go through the form of surrendering. Their own duly constituted governments were overthrown and driven out and a new government, resting upon no other foundation than that of German military power, was substituted. What "conditions" were permitted to these nations? What "conditions" were in the long run permitted to France?

The sole argument which can be invoked in this question is that of expediency, and it is ostensibly upon this that Miss Thompson mainly rests her case. She holds that leaving the way open for "conditional" surrender might hasten the victory. This is a matter of calculation of probabilities, in which everyone is entitled to his or her view. But our own view is that no reasonably probable shortening of the period of conflict would compensate, in respect of sheer expediency, for the disaster that would be invited by any "conditional" surrender, the disaster of leaving an opening for the Germans in future years to convince themselves once again that they were never really defeated and that they were cheated into surrendering by promises which their enemies never intended to fulfil.

For the future peace of Europe and the world it is essential that Germany *as an organized nation* shall admit that she prefers any other alternative rather than go on fighting. That admission once made, responsibility for it cannot be evaded by any element in the country. If a conditional surrender only is made, the generals can at some later date maintain that the civil power should not have made it *on those conditions*, and that the army could

(*Continued on Page Three*)



HENRY BORDEN, K.C. —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Another Borden at the Capital

BY COROLYN COX

OBVIOUSLY Henry Borden, K.C., has what it takes. Boiling and shuffling, development and reorganization have necessarily occurred in Ottawa. As pressure toward full capacity in Canadian war industry carried the old War Supply Board into the fledged Department of Munitions and Supply of today, he came to the top. Under the Minister and the Deputy Minister of this vast organization now stand a Financial Adviser and two key men heading two main groups of the Department's multitudinous activities. Co-ordinator of Production and Chairman of the Production Board is Harry Carmichael. Co-ordinator of Controls and Chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board is Henry Borden.

Directly war broke out, he offered his services to the Government—in any capacity they could be used. Perhaps the fact that he was the nephew of Canada's late great Prime Minister of the last war era and the editor of Sir Robert's memoirs partly accounted for their being immediately accepted. Col. Ralston, then Minister of Finance, called him to Ottawa on September 25, 1939, to act as legal adviser to a War Supply Board that must at once be organized. That he was a Conservative in politics no doubt also figured. But none of these details were of real importance in the churnings that have followed.

Borden is the sole survivor of a famous trio, dubbed "The Three Musketeers". Tragedy, not incompetence, removed the other two. Gordon Scott drowned at sea after his ship was torpedoed. E. A. C. Henry's health temporarily gave way under the heavy burden he carried. All three were early comers, laid down foundations on which the present Department was built, became close friends and shared an apartment. After Scott was lost and Lady Borden had died, Henry and Borden for a time took up residence in Sir Robert's historic home, now the Chinese legation.

Henry Borden certainly succeeds his famous uncle in something more important than physical property. Thus far it has not been in the political arena, either. But in his capacity to organize and lead men, to influence the strongest, ablest, stubbornest and most unruly individuals to work together in harness for a common purpose, he probably has no peer in Canada today.

Henry Borden was only 38 when he arrived in Ottawa to start his war job. He was born in Halifax, son of Sir Robert's younger brother. As he lost his mother very soon, he went to Grand Pré with his two sisters to be reared by an aunt and grandmother. After the village school, he was sent to the famous Church of England institution, King's College School, Windsor, N.S. In the fall of 1917 he entered McGill University to take an arts course, with honor subjects economics and political science under Prof. Leacock.

Summer of 1918 was a heady experience for a lad of seventeen. Sir Robert took nephew Henry over to the War Conference in London as a clerk—unpaid,—kept him working like the mischief at coding, decoding, filing and the like. But there were week-ends when his uncle took him along to Chequers and other interesting spots. He met and listened to Lloyd George, Smuts, Milner, Sir Henry Wilson, Lady Astor and other stars.

A Leacock Product

When he got back to Canada, he returned to his books, took his B.A. at McGill in 1921. Leacock arranged for four of his honor graduates to go into the Royal Bank of Canada with the idea of their going on to foreign service. But Borden, who was one of them, went into the Halifax branch of the bank, then left it a year later to start law school at Dalhousie. After two years he was appointed Rhodes Scholar for Nova Scotia and spent 1924 to '27 at Oxford. He played hard and worked hard, went out for rugby and captained the Oxford hockey team. One vacation he toured the U.S. on the Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team. He ate his dinners at Lincoln's Inn, took his schools at Oxford, achieved a B.A. with first class honors in jurisprudence, wrote the Inns of Court examinations and was called to the Lincoln's Inn bar, with an honor certificate, in 1926.

With his distinguished associates of his first trip to England under the wing of his famous uncle, he had no contact during his Oxford days. He lacked the "brass", he says, to try to pick up the threads in those high political fields. It is quite in keeping with his extremely modest character today that he would not do that.

Back in Canada in 1927, Borden joined the Toronto firm Worrell, Gwynne, Fraser and Beatty, was called to the Ontario bar. Two years later he married Jean Creelman MacRae, of Nova Scotia, whose father, formerly Dean of Dalhousie Law School was then on the staff of Osgoode Hall Law School.

Borden formed his own firm in 1935, Borden, Elliot, Sankey and Kelley of Toronto, established himself as a leading corporation, taxation and commercial lawyer.

Good Impresario

Oldtimers in Ottawa's Department of Munitions and Supply feel the Department has two men each of whom possesses qualities rare in combination. Not often is a topflight engineer a good administrator, but the Hon. C. D. Howe is just that. Henry Borden is the rare lawyer who is both an excellent legalist and a good business man. As an organizer, his value to the Department is, they say, beyond words. As legal adviser, he organized himself out of a job, they put it, producing such a smooth running legal department that it could function by itself while he carried on to his present responsibilities.

Co-ordinator of Controls is, when you come to look at it on the neat chart they have down on paper, a post to cause any but the strongest heart to tremble. Borden drives a team of sixteen all powerful controllers whom only a genius could hope to keep happy in harness. Sitting in the chair of Wartime Industries Control Board, he has them all, the Co-ordinator of Production, that Financial Adviser AND, by way of good measure, DONALD GORDON himself, with Hector McKinnon, representing Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Such another gathering of prima donnas of finance and industry Canada has never seen. Henry Borden is an amazing good impresario.

Working With People

Co-ordinator of Controls is a post set up by the Minister in organizing his department. It is not a statutory position created by the Cabinet by Order in Council. It carries, therefore, such authority as the Minister may choose to give to its incumbent. If, therefore, that incumbent has the Minister behind him, he is free to exercise such authority over the group of controllers as he thinks fit. There must of necessity be, in the circumstances of today's war setup in industry, overlapping of the fields of control, and, indeed, overlapping of personalities as well. It is up to the Coordinator to keep the lines clear, to produce a team out of the many individuals. Production is a factual matter of paper work in which Borden is relatively uninterested. Personalities plus organization engross his attention and fascinate his mind.

His confreres put it a lot stronger than that. They say he has genius for working with people. Mild-mannered, quiet looking, and almost deferential toward others, they find him of the Laurier school. Where another type with his authority might bellow and roar, eventually saying "yes" but sending his man away "sore", Borden can say "no" so nicely that the man departs convinced he is a wonderful fellow.

Borden doesn't rush into things. He is not so much cautious, they say, as sure-footed. When his decision is made, it means something. Without offending, he states his position; without offence, he disagrees. Then he brings about that unruly persons shall fall in with his way. Another Borden has reached the Capital!

DEAR MR. EDITOR

"I Came Here to Talk for Joe"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AN INCREDIBLE number of standing lines created the illusion of all leading somewhere. Joe and I got in the first one and in five minutes reached the desk.

"Where may one obtain a permit to look for work?"

The young man behind the desk answered without lifting his gaze from over my left shoulder at the little feather in the hat of the man behind Joe.

"Have you your national registration card?" he asked. I showed it.

"Have you your brown card?" I shook my head.

"Did you not register for work?"

"No".

"Why not?"

"Because I am already working".

"Then why are you here?"

"I came here to talk for Joe."

He looked at me severely. "We have no time for foolishness", he said. "Everyone speaks for himself here".

"Do you speak French?" I inquired hopefully.

"No", emphatically.

"Well, then, will you let me talk for Joe? You see he speaks no English at all—he's from up north."

He squinted meanly at me, not quite sure yet that I was serious. At last he sighed.

"Yeah, sure. Has Joe a registration card?"

He had, also a brown card, a ration card, a work card, and an outdated permit which had been good for the previous 24 hours to seek work at a specified hostelry as an elevator operator *and in no other capacity.* He also had a card and a button and a certificate from the Department of Militia and Defence stating that he had applied for enlistment in the Active Army and had been rejected because of physical disability.

Each document was leisurely and minutely scrutinized. At length he pointed to the expired permit and observed sagely, "That is no good!"

"Right!" I agreed. "It is no good. That is precisely why we are here. It is no good."

"Number two", he said laconically.

WE MOVED towards Section No. 2. In fact we moved too near No. 2, and were promptly shunted back past Section No. 4 to where the line leading to Section No. 2 started. Halfway up we had a respite where the line wound across a long bench on which we rested awhile—an hour and forty minutes to be exact. Section No. 2 was a disappointment, but no one could have suspected that, for it was well patronized, quite obviously the most popular section in the place. It also had six sub-lines leading to as many desks, behind which presided six very bored-looking gentlemen. With a sigh of relief we took our stand and leaned forward to give a poke in the ribs to a would-be line crasher. Silently we pushed the defunct permit across the desk. Our technique was improving. The one behind the desk glanced indifferently at it and pushed it back, belligerently.

"Section 7, hotel workers", he said.

"But—"

"Next floor up, back of the building."

The lines were fewer but longer upstairs, and when we were four moves from the desk this time the interviewer went to lunch and we had to start all over again. At 3:30 we made it.

"Have you your—"

I nodded. "Yes, sir". He looked a little annoyed but undoubtedly the snappy "sir" helped. I hurried on. "I'm only acting as interpreter for Joe here. Maybe you speak French?" He shook his head.

"Joe wants a permit," I said very politely.

"Hmmm".

"In fact he already has one—"

"If he has one what does he want another for?"

"Well, this one has expired".

"Let me see it".

"DID you go to this hotel?" he asked me, looking at Joe.

Joe started and said, "Not verree—"

"No," I explained. "You see Joe is not a hotel worker. He is a machine operator and wants to get a permit to look for work in a war production plant."

"He has a hotel employee's permit to look for work at this hotel as an elevator operator".

I nodded. It was all too true.

"Therefore he is a hotel worker."

I shook my head. Joe shook his head.

"Joe has never worked in a hotel in his life nor never ridden in an elevator except in Eaton's store".

"I don't care about that, he is listed as a hotel worker".

"That", I said, "is a mistake which was made in this office this week and which we should like to have corrected. Joe wants permission to look for work in a war factory".

The man at the desk of Section No. 6 (or was it 7?) frowned. "We can't do that sort of thing", he said. "If we did everyone would want to try it".

"Try what?"

"Changing occupations". He looked hurt.

"Joe doesn't want to change occupations, he wants to operate a machine like he used to before he got hurt".

"Well, why didn't he go to that hotel I sent him to yesterday?"

"Because he is neither a hotel worker nor an elevator operator".

"But you say yourself he is a machine operator", he pursued with enviable tenacity.

"Yes".

"Well what the devil is an elevator if it is not a machine?" he asked triumphantly.

"I guess you're right", I admitted. Joe nodded silently.

The one at the desk beamed.

"Could you tell me where they hire the machinists?" I asked timidly.

"Sure", he said, "Section 17, next floor up".

"Well", I said, "if an elevator is a machine they may give us a permit up there, isn't that so?"

"Undoubtedly", he said, pulling out his watch. "But", he shook his finger at me, "until he has a job as a machinist, Joe is a hotel worker; and as long as he is a hotel worker he can't get a permit for factory work. It's closing time now. Is that clear?"

"Sure", said Joe.

HIRAM MCVICAR.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

have gone on fighting. If an unconditional surrender is made, the generals are as responsible as anybody else, since if in their opinion there is from the military standpoint no need for surrender they ought to dispossess the civil power and go on fighting anyhow.

We do not anticipate that the "unconditional" demand will protract the fighting to any serious extent. When the German people really want peace, as the Russian people wanted it in 1918, they will not bother about conditions.

The End of the War

WE FIND the Casablanca demand for unconditional surrender more interesting as a proclamation to the enemy, who no doubt needed it, than as a piece of information for the Allies, who we feel pretty sure did not. There can have been few people in any of the Allied countries who have supposed that the governments of those countries would accept any other termination of the war if there was a possibility of their getting this one, and for the last few months it has looked as if this one was perfectly possible if we have the necessary endurance to hang on for it. In 1918 the Allies were war-weary, and by making the armistice they accepted what they thought was an unconditional surrender but the Germans ever afterwards maintained was a conditional surrender on the terms of the Fourteen points. That misunderstanding will not be possible in this case; but frankly we have assumed for quite a long time now that the Allies would have intelligence enough to make it impossible anyhow.

A factor in the present case which has not been fully valued by most observers is the continued survival and indeed growing strength of Russia. In 1918 the Germans had defeated Russia, and had only to make terms with their Western enemies. In 1943 they are being defeated by Russia. The difference is incalculable. The Germans have acted throughout both wars as if they had the most perfect assurance that whatever happened to them they could not be defeated by Russia. They have treated their Russian prisoners as if they belonged to a race that did not and could not matter. They themselves have admitted that of their Russian prisoners no less than 1,800,000 were dead by February 1942. An article on the general subject of prisoners of war in the current *Fortune* says: "At the bottom, there is such organized, systematic brutality towards the Russians that it seems to be a deliberate policy of destruction. It is known that those Russians too weak to work are shot, and Russia claims that men who are not tortured to death first go mad with hunger when they reach camps, or else are allowed to die of their festering wounds."

The idea that Stalin and the Russian people will make peace without exacting any retribution for these atrocities need not be entertained by any realistic observer. The Russian people are not sentimental, but they are highly practical, and they have endured two wars inflicted on them by the militaristic policy of Germany, in both of which they experienced the most frightful horrors, but in the first of which they were defeated and were unable to exact retribution. In this war the tables are turned. That fact may conceivably extend the period of German resistance for a few weeks, though we do not greatly expect even that; but it holds promise of an end of the war which will once and for all convince Germany that her attempts to conquer the world are unwise. When she has learned that, she will be prepared to learn ultimately that they are also immoral.

TEN-YEAR-OLD

UNWILLINGLY he goes with his mother
 To shop for rationed food,
While, in the back-yard,
A snow fort waits to be built.

A bitter wind drives the sharp hail
Against their faces.
He closes his eyes, thinking:
"I'm on a merchantship—
No, she's a corvette—
And the hail is hissing across her decks
In the North Atlantic.
That noise overhead! Enemy planes!
They got me!"
He lets himself sink into a snow-bank.
"They got me this time!"

Suddenly, like a thrust of pain,
The thought of his brother on the high seas.
What if they should get Jimmie?
He scrambles to his feet,
Runs after his mother,
Surprisingly, takes her hand.
"God," he keeps thinking,
As they face the bitter wind together,
"God, don't let them get Jimmie!"

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN.

HAMMER AND SICKLE

Book at Your Elbow

NOBODY can deny the usefulness of The Canadian Almanac which has been going strong for ninety-six years. The 1943 edition is no longer a mere book; it's a tome, of 750 pages in small type. That's natural enough when the ambition of the editors is considered; to tell everything about everything in Canada, besides skating about among the stars for fifty pages or more, informing us, for example, at what hour and minute the third satellite of Jupiter will begin its eclipse billed for October 10.

It names every post office in Canada, every bank branch, every active and inactive financial corporation, every newspaper, and tries to tell everything important about all governments, federal, provincial and municipal. It gives the customs tariff, the income tax legislation, and even the constitution of every War Board that has been set up. No wonder it's a big book!

The Almanac has a long tradition of accuracy and completeness, and at $7 it is the cheapest and best reference book that comes to this office.

The Boilermakers

THE problems raised by the dispute between the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada Local No. 1 at Vancouver are of the most momentous importance, and the future lines of labor organization in Canada will not be clear until they are settled. The issue is one of local autonomy versus central control. The Canadian Congress of Labor sent a commission to Vancouver to deal with the situation in the Boilermakers, and in its report this commission describes the CCL as unwilling to permit "its chartered unions" to be under the domination of "any political group or faction." As the CCL appears to have succeeded in possessing itself of the funds of the Boilermakers' Union we must presume that this right of control is well-founded; but it must be admitted that it creates a difficult situation, for the funds of the Union were certainly not subscribed by the members for any other purpose than that of sustaining the work of the local. However the members are largely quite recent recruits, and may not have familiarized themselves with the regulations and principles of the Congress under whose charter their local operated. They are also so little interested in the way in which their union is carried on that only 22 per cent voted in the last election of officers.

The size of the vote is an ascertainable fact, while the political tendencies of the faction which secured control of the union with the votes of less than eleven per cent of the membership (the opposition was scattered) are much less definitely ascertainable. The commissioners state that this faction is Communist, and that its rivals are partly Trotskyist and partly CCF. The Communists, the report continues, had planned further steps "designed to assure election of large delegations to conventions of the Canadian Congress of Labor, with the ultimate object of acquiring control of the Congress itself." This is of course in perfect accord with the recognized Communist strategy.

Apparently finding some difficulty in getting sufficient control of the union's machinery and funds (the Treasurer was a loyal Congress man and besides that was under a bond of $10,000), the new officers seem to have decided to try to run the union through a "shop stewards' working committee" for which, according to the commissioners, there is no constitutional provision or authority, and which collected dues in the name of the union but under the title of "subscriptions" or "donations." This, it may be explained, is a technique borrowed from Great Britain, where it is said to have been employed by the same elements with much the same results.

The idea that a very small minority, if sufficiently noisy and active, thereby assumes title to act in the name of the entire organization is one which it is not difficult to put over in a society whose members are largely unfamiliar with the proper methods of doing business. It seems to us to be likely that a few experiences of this kind will induce the more conservative elements in labor organizations to come round to the view that it would be well if the enforcement of the constitutional methods and structure of their organizations, so as to protect them from being wrested from their proper purpose, were placed in the hands of the courts. Certainly employers, governments, and the general public, all of whom have a lively interest in maintaining the consistency and responsibility of labor organizations, would be much relieved if this could be done. Labor organizations are in a different category from all other societies, because of the fact that their members (at any rate in the closed shop industries) are not free to leave them when they disapprove of their policies. It is therefore essential that such policies should be kept within the limits laid down by the constitution of the union; and unless the courts are permitted to enforce this requirement the central body which issues the charters—in this case the Canadian Congress of Labor—is the only authority which can do so.

THE PASSING SHOW

AT THE moment we feel strongly that the two most beautiful words in the English and American languages are "Unconditional Surrender."

•

Objections to President Roosevelt's absenting himself from the United States seem to us ill-founded. After all Casablanca is merely an Italian name for "White House."

•

The Russians are said to desire to obliterate Berlin as a means of impressing the idea of defeat on the obtuse German mentality. Hasn't Munich a better claim?

•

A Toronto advertiser invites "clients" for a "guest-home." The prunes are larger than in a boarding-house.

•

Vichy has dissolved the Salvation Army, but there can have been very little hope of salvation for Vichy anyhow.

•

Attention of Mr. Dodd

The eclipses of Jupiter's cluster of moons—
 There are eight of 'em, you may remember—
The Canadian Almanac (greatest of boons)
 Has plotted from now to December.
And here is a matter of import, no doubt,
 That our Kidney Pills Almanac always leaves
 out.

It tells what the weather will be in July
 And mentions the transits of Venus,
And a joke or two often appears on the sly,
 But now something's coming between us.
Our confidence wavers. We feel rather "sold"
When it leaves poor old Jupiter out in the cold.

—J. E. M.

•

We Dymly Remember

Col. A. R. Dym was mentioned in Monday's "Lest We Forget" as the first Canadian to win the Victoria Cross. The name should of course have been Dunn.—Editorial in Toronto *Star*.

•

We doubt these stories about Hitler's appearance having degenerated in recent months, but only because we do not see how it could.

•

It has been suggested that if Mr. Tim Buck wants to help Russia he should dissolve the Canadian Communist Party. He can't; the party being illegal, nobody can lawfully take any action about it whatever, least of all its chief officer.

•

Men should know how to eat, says the nutrition campaign slogan. That's simple; the trick is to get wives that know how to cook it.

•

Mr. Bracken's first speech in Toronto will be delivered to the Holstein-Friesian Association, which, we hasten to assure the Winnipeg *Free Press*, is not an affiliate of the Albany Club.

•

Rimes of Restriction

Bye baby bunting,
Daddy's gone a-hunting,
To get a little rabbit skin—
 With, I hope, a rabbit in.

Mary had a little lamb.—
If ever the tense should vary
And Mary has another lamb
I'll be right there with Mary.

Hickety, pickety, my black hen.
She lays eggs for Englishmen.
Food controllers call each day
To powder my eggs and take 'em away.

Ride a cock-horse to Banbury Cross.
You might just as well now the car is a loss.

There was an old woman who lived in a shoe.
As an Ottawa worker what else could she do?

Wee Willie Warden
 runs through the town,
Upstreet, downstreet,
 face a big frown.
Rapping at the window,
 crying through the lock:
"Put that blasted light out;
 I could see it down the block!"

STUART HEMSLEY.

•

Nick observes that with his many salients sticking into the German lines, Timoshenko is clearly the best pinch-Hitler of the war.

•

In Europe and Africa the troops dig in. In Toronto they dig out.

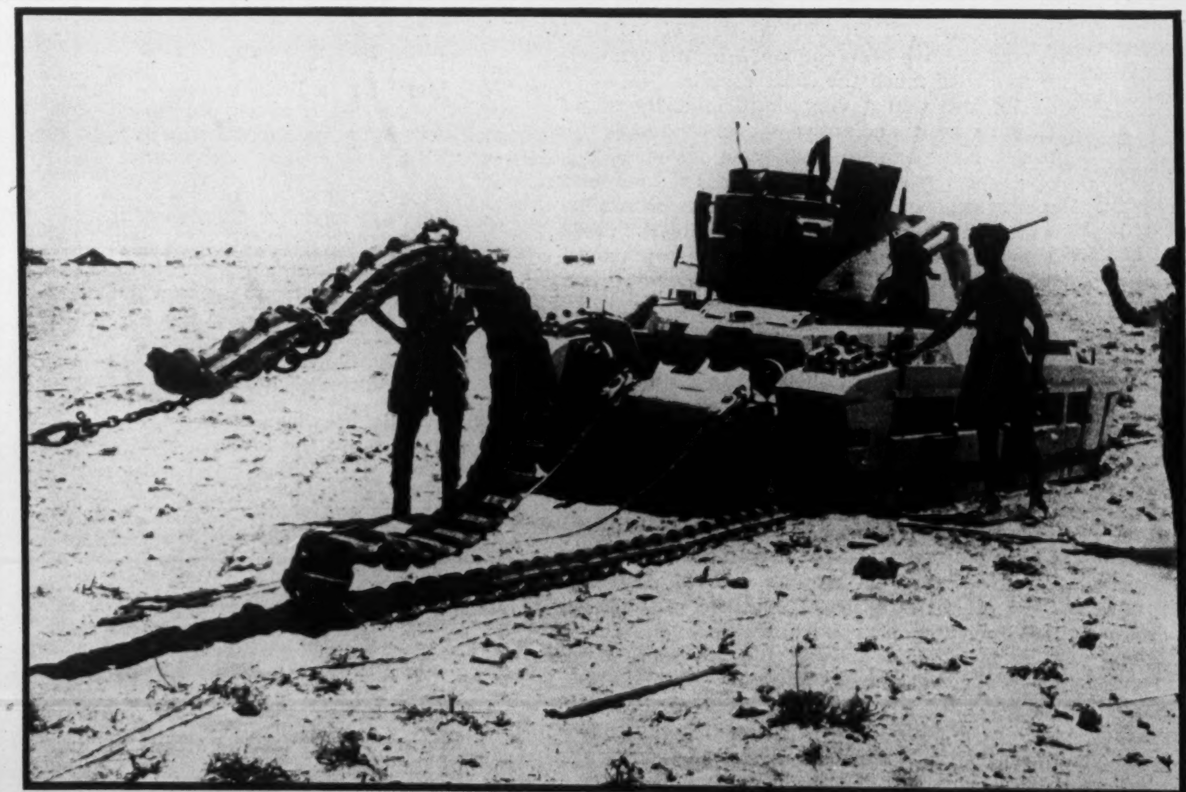
•

Rival general is reported to have called Rommel "merely a lucky tactician." Obviously a gross slander.

Often Under Fire, These Salvage Men Toil . . .

Desert repair shop: under a camouflage screen this armament n.c.o. does an acetylene welding job.

Huge tank-carrying vehicles have greatly improved the possibilities of quick repair in the desert.



This tank's near tread was smashed by enemy fire. A new one is here placed in mounting position by an armament recovery crew. Tank will be towed over new tread, ends of which are then joined.

By Roy McWilliam

SOME of the hundreds of Allied aircraft administering to the Axis armies in Africa the kind of blitz they have hitherto considered the prerogative of their own Luftwaffe are "cannibals". Not a few Allied tanks owe their existence also to "cannibalism", the picturesque way in which the repair parties of the Allied forces describe the process of taking parts from two to a dozen planes or tanks to build new ones. Some of the planes, indeed, must be like the cricketer's treasured bat which had been fitted with two new blades and three new handles over twenty years!

Success in modern battle depends not less upon the salvage and repair squads than upon the "fighting men." Not that these salvage and mechanical experts do not have to fight. Their work sometimes takes them right under the noses of the enemy's guns and they go prepared to defend themselves against a marauding armoured car or machine-gunning Stuka. But primarily their job is to visit every plane or tank that lies damaged in the fighting lines or beyond them, carry out repairs on the spot if possible, otherwise bring back the plane or tank for repair where more extensive facilities are available. And if this is impossible, they take away any parts or instruments that remain undamaged to be used in "cannibalising."

As soon as a plane is seen to crash within our lines or in the extensive No Man's Land where mobile patrols play hide and seek, a message is sent back giving the position as closely as it can be ascertained. This may be a "pin pointed" map reference or general directions with compass reading. Immediately a salvage party, led by an "inspector" specially trained in estimating the possibilities, sets out in light cars. If the area is one where enemy patrols are known to be active, there may be an armed escort, but generally the salvage men travel alone.

Meanwhile a reconnaissance aeroplane may fly to the spot and, if there are men alive, rescue them. In any case it will help the salvage party, for even a pin point in the desert may cover several square miles, and in many parts the visibility is limited by gullies, rises and rocky formations. The plane being found, the experienced leader of the salvage party makes a quick estimate of the possibilities. There are generally three: either the plane can be repaired on the site with the emergency kit of tools brought in the cars or it is capable of repair if carried back to the repair shops or it is so badly damaged that there is only the hope of saving some parts and instruments.

SOME planes, generally those which have caught fire after crashing, are completely useless, but it is estimated that this applies to not more than one in twenty encountered by the salvage parties. The exact proportion repaired and flown away or used extensively in reconstruction is a secret, but it is high enough not only to make the effort of the salvage crews well worth while but also to affect substantially the fighting strength of the Air Force.

If the plane or large sections of it are to be taken back, the advance salvage party is followed by a heav-

North African experience has been that 95% of crashed planes are capable of being salvaged to some extent. Above: an RAF repair unit on the move.

. . . That Planes May Fly and Tanks Roll Again

British War Office Photos

ier one equipped with the special vehicles used for carrying or towing the planes. These massive three-ton vehicles can travel over rough ground and in an emergency when speed has been all-important have taken aboard a plane complete with its wings. The crew is large enough to manhandle the fuselage and wings, aided by a small mobile crane, and also to carry out the very extensive digging that is generally necessary to get the plane out of the sand in which it is buried.

SOMETIMES the position of the crashed plane is such that work on it can only be done at night. The salvage crews have to work without lights, under the constant threat of fire from the enemy if they are spotted. It is a remarkable testimony to their skill that on many occasions they have performed such difficult operations as removing the entire wings of a plane and carrying them back under "black-out" conditions.

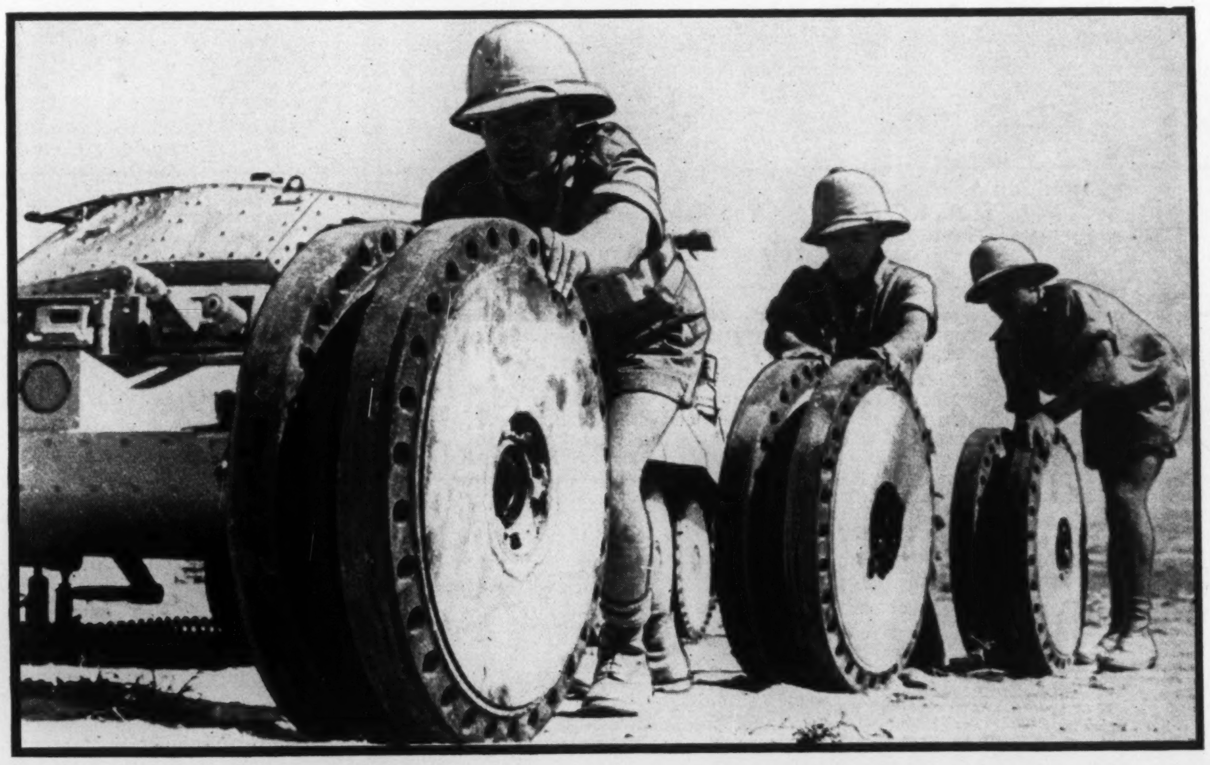
The adventures of these salvage crews will one day make stirring reading. They will include the stories of men who went out to find one plane, discovered another and brought them both back and of others who turned the guns of the plane they were bringing back on enemy units who tried to stop them. There was nothing quite like it in the Great War, chiefly perhaps, because the aircraft of those days had not the strength to resist the punishment and damage of a modern plane which may be shot down without being destroyed.

Experience in the Great War led to the eventual establishment of very elaborate repair systems for tanks, and some fine feats of salvage under the enemy's nose were performed. Huge tank carrying vehicles have greatly improved the possibilities in the present war. Rommel showed us these possibilities, but now we have learned the lesson and improved on it. The Allied recovery and repair system is now probably superior to that of the Axis and many a tank knocked out in battle or by accident is re-born at one of the workshops which stretch back right to the Nile. Generally speaking, the more the tank is damaged, the further back it has to go. The "workshops" just behind the lines are, in fact, simply a collection of specially equipped vehicles dispersed against air attack. At the speed of modern warfare it is essential that they should be mobile and able to advance as fast as the armored columns they serve.

AS WITH plane recovery, there are light salvage squads capable of doing "first aid" to a tank on the spot with the tools they bring. If they find the repairs they can do are not likely to fit the tank for action again in a few hours, the tank is sent back to the advanced repair station and from here, if necessary, back to the divisional repair shop. After it is repaired here, it is treated as "new" in the sense that it goes into the general reserve of tanks and may be allotted to any crew. The really large scale repairs are done at a permanent establishment well back in Egypt.

We are now very familiar with the phrase in communiques "But three of the pilots are safe." A similar phrase about aircraft and tanks might be added to accounts of our losses in them, if it were not necessary to keep the facts from the enemy.

At a divisional repair shop: a damaged fighter plane, completely overhauled, gets new paint job.



The tank itself was wrecked but its wheels, above, will roll once more beneath a rebuilt chassis.

"Their job is to carry out repairs on the spot if possible . . ." Three of the front line mechanics whose skill fits damaged planes to fight again.

No spreading chestnut tree lends its shade to these army blacksmiths of the desert. First step in setting-up shop is shown above. Much of the success in modern war depends on men like these.

Shall We Have Assassinations or Elections?

BY V. E. G.

In this article the author of the recent article on "Who is the real premier of Ontario?" discusses the question whether the Ontario Legislature had the constitutional power to extend its own life into 1943.

He admits that the Legislature has power to change the constitution of Ontario, but holds that it cannot make the change retroactive. The Legislature elected on October 6, 1937, was elected for a maximum life of five years, and cannot by an Act passed in 1942 declare that it was elected for six years.

CAN legitimacy be conferred on the present Conant Administration in Ontario by the Legislative Assembly which is about to meet? This writer believes the correct answer to this question must be, "No." If not, why not? To which the answer should be: Because the legal existence of the Legislative Assembly ceased on the 19th day of October, 1942. Was its duration not validly extended by Chapter 24 of the Statutes of 1942? No, because that Act is unconstitutional and invalid.

Now, these answers depend on the interpretation of constitutional principles which are still matters of legal opinion. No conclusive judicial authority can be cited for negative or affirmative answers. But a lot of people, including members of the Legislative Assembly itself, have certainly acted on the belief or assumption that the extension of the life of the Assembly was validly enacted. It seems presumptuous to say that all such are mistaken.

The explanation of that situation lies in the things we take for granted when we form and state our opinions, the information or misinformation upon which we rely, the manner in which our personal interests are affected, and finally the fundamental viewpoints regarding political power which form our original hypotheses. To illustrate: Many people believe that, because the Imperial Parliament can and has extended its own duration during this war, the Ontario Legislature can do a similar thing. When examined, that proposition is obviously incorrect, because the British Parliament is a legislative body of unlimited authority, which has no written constitution determining its authority; the jurisdiction of the Ontario Legislature is limited, by the British North America Act, to prescribed subject-matters. There lies at the threshold of consideration of every Ontario statute the initial question, "Is this statute, or is it not, within the constitutional authority of the Legislature?" No such question can arise in Great Britain. It has been judicially decided by high authority that it is a necessary corollary of a fixed and written constitution that the courts shall determine the validity of any acts of the Legislature under that constitution, for the purpose of preserving the constitution. The effect of an unconstitutional Ontario statute is the same as if it had never been passed: legally, it is no more than a blank piece of paper, even though it bears the imprint of type.

Public Misinformation

Next, consider the misinformation which the public receives from interested sources. Mr. Hepburn has excused his act by saying that it was unanimously adopted by the Assembly—as if the difference between a party majority and unanimity affected the validity of the resulting statute. That idea is incorrect in any legal sense. That statute derives no increment of validity from the circumstance of unanimity. All Mr. Hepburn really means is that he has so implicated the Opposition members of the Assembly in his unconstitutional act that none of them may now disavow his concurrence in it. But he ignores entirely the political party which has no members in the present Assembly, and all those individual and corporate interests which may be affected by invalid legislation passed at the forthcoming session. Any of these may challenge the legality of his legislation.

As to the personal interest involved: It is very difficult for a private member of a legislative assembly, to whom a general election means expense, hard work and possible loss of his seat, to insist that elections shall be held in accordance with the law of the constitution. This is especially so when his leaders tell him that they see no party advantage likely to result from an election at that time. The private member is not likely to protest strongly when his leaders tell the electors that elections are an unnecessary and avoidable expense in war years and would, in any case, make no important change in government. No doubt, he comes to believe that assertion and that the law of the constitution does not really matter. The idea that the legitimacy of a government or legislature, which is the factual source of public law, must be as far removed from doubt as Caesar's wife was from suspicion, does not seem to have possessed the minds of our legislators.

Finally, as to the effect of fundamental viewpoints on opinions: If you change the names "Liberal" and "Conservative" by reducing the capital letters to lower-case type, you have the real difference of viewpoint which affects all political opinion. That there are liberals and tories in every political party in Ontario, even the C.C.F. is bound to admit. When one gets down to such fundamentals, ideas of the constitutional validity of an Act to extend the duration of the Assembly are conditioned by individual belief in the supreme political authority of the electors or that of the political leader. If one believes in the supremacy of the people, he reaches the conclusion that the Assembly cannot extend its own mandate; if he believes in the supremacy of the Leader, he reaches the conclusion that electors and Assembly are both instruments of the Leader's will. Mr. Hepburn believes in the "Leader" principle. True liberals do not.

Now, this column is no fit place to argue the legal question of validity of a statute. But the essentials of the question can be stated.

Essentials of Question

Section 85 of the British North America Act fixed the duration of the Ontario Legislative Assembly at a maximum period of four years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same.

The Ontario Legislative Assembly Act subsequently fixed the duration of the Assembly at five years instead of four (1930 Statutes, Chapter 4). It has been assumed that that change was valid, and no question is raised here regarding it.

The question now is, can the Ontario Legislature extend the duration of the existing Assembly? Even if one admits that the Legislature can change the Ontario Constitution to extend the duration of Assemblies subsequently elected, can this Assembly act to extend its own duration? That question is strictly a matter of law; it has never been authoritatively answered.

The case in law for an affirmative answer has not yet been publicly stated by its proponents. In support of a negative answer, the distinction between these two propositions is the difference between an amendment of the constitution and a violation of the constitution; the power to amend is not the power to violate. The Ontario Legislature was given authority to amend its constitution from time to time. It was given no authority to violate it. The power to amend a constitution is never retrospective; a constitutional amendment always requires a new proceeding pursuant to the amendment; we have not yet had any such new proceeding in Ontario. Only a new general election can create a Legislative Assembly having the benefit of a duration prolonged by constitutional amendment. Until that happens, any such prolongation merely violates the constitution; any Act which purports to do so is *ultra vires*.

Who Are These Persons?

Now, bringing that viewpoint to bear on the legitimacy of the Conant administration, we have to consider the effect of a prospective resolution of the Assembly expressing confidence in the Ministry. First, observe that a resolution is not a statute, and has no legal effect outside the Assembly, unless by virtue of a statute. There is no such statute in this case. Next, consider who are these persons who vote on that resolution: is the gentleman who has just risen to vote "Yes" really the member for St. George's constituency? How did he get a mandate to choose a new government for Ontario in February, 1943? He was elected in 1937 as member of an Assembly with a maximum duration of five years. Any representative authority he ever had expired on the 19th day of October, 1942. He is merely Mr. Ian Strachan, K.C., speaking for himself. In that seat and on that occasion he speaks for no-one else. How then do his vote and the votes of others like him confirm the government in the confidence of the people or of the legally non-existent Assembly? Not at all.

Well, now, let us leave parochial politics for a larger view. No doubt, one of the greatest difficulties of a history teacher is to persuade the student that the personalities which march in conspicuous and romantic roles across its pages are common men like himself, moved by similar motives or impulses, limited like himself in knowledge, power and wisdom. Sometimes students who make that great discovery thereupon lose interest in history; others become, for the first time, intent on the drama and the mysterious forces which control the destinies of the performers. Politicians ought to be diligent and intelligent students of history, for the contemporary is only understood in the light shed by the past.

Why Assassination?

Think of Laval and Darlan: in both cases these politicians had collaborated for many years in, and with, legitimate governments, exercising great political power, respected for their capacities and for their influence. What put their lives in danger and ended one of them prematurely? Or, if you prefer an actor on a nearer stage, what caused the assassination of Huey Long? The answer is usurpation of political power. What has made the courtesy of a guard of honor a mere compliment to political personalities in our day? It is the discovery and observance of rules of legitimacy for political power. And what is the rule or condition that makes the person of the ruler safe or sacred? It is the acceptance and exercise of power only in accordance with a principle of legitimacy, which is accepted by those who obey and respected by those who command.

The observance of this rule is essential to public and private security. Let those who seek and hold political power beware of this responsibility. These are not ordinary times, and Ontario is a not inconsiderable state. There are forces involved in politics deeper and more dangerous than those which operate in any other community interest. Those who would control or manipulate these forces must first study and understand them. Neither Mr. Hepburn nor Mr. Conant has graduated from such a school.

Even in Africa, it is no longer "a man's world". First woman lawyer in Sierra Leone, 22-year-old Claudia Wright (above) will practise British law learned in Temple Bar, London.

Two Important Letters to the Canadian Public

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is glad to publish these letters from two Federal Cabinet Ministers

The Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, M.A., LL.B., K.C.
Minister of Pensions and National Health

Major-General The Hon. L. R. LaFlèche, D.S.O.
Minister of National War Services

Fellow-Canadians:-

We are engaged in total all-out war. Victory requires the total effort of all our people. Thomas Carlyle once said: "Ill-health of body or mind is defeat. Health alone is victory."

Venereal disease is a cause of ill-health and lost time that can be controlled and prevented. In communities where vigorous effort has been put forth, there are concrete statistics to show that positive results have been and can be obtained. Sickness is waste. To win the war we must have strong, robust men in the armed forces, fit and healthy workers in the factory and on the farm. Time out on account of ill-health is a dead loss to our war effort.

To overcome venereal disease there must be individual effort and community effort. The responsibility of the individual is to live cleanly and to avoid the sources of infection. The responsibility of the community can be expressed in the following three ways:

1. Clean up local conditions where disease thrives.
2. Organize educational campaigns to teach our young people the facts about venereal disease, how to avoid it, and where to go for treatment.
3. Provide ample facilities for healthy recreation.

The war against venereal disease is a battlefront on which every Canadian community can fight. Join us in this battle for national fitness.

Ian A. Mackenzie

To the People of Canada:-

It is not alone a private but a public responsibility in the stress of war to see that no controllable factor lessens the national effort. The health of the individual in industrial as well as military life is of foremost importance. Venereal disease is accountable not only for lost time but for lessened virility even with the earliest detection and most modern treatment. Military conditions, while they may add to the liability of exposure, allow for good educational facilities, early diagnosis and immediate treatment. This in turn decreases the dangers of complications which result in permanent damage to the individual's health and lessened efficiency.

The concerted effort of a well directed educational program in war time would arouse the public to the danger and preventability of venereal disease and strengthen the arm of the health authorities in enforcing laws already on the statute books aimed to control the spread of this scourge.

L. R. LaFlèche

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

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Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — *Leroy A. Lincoln*, PRESIDENT

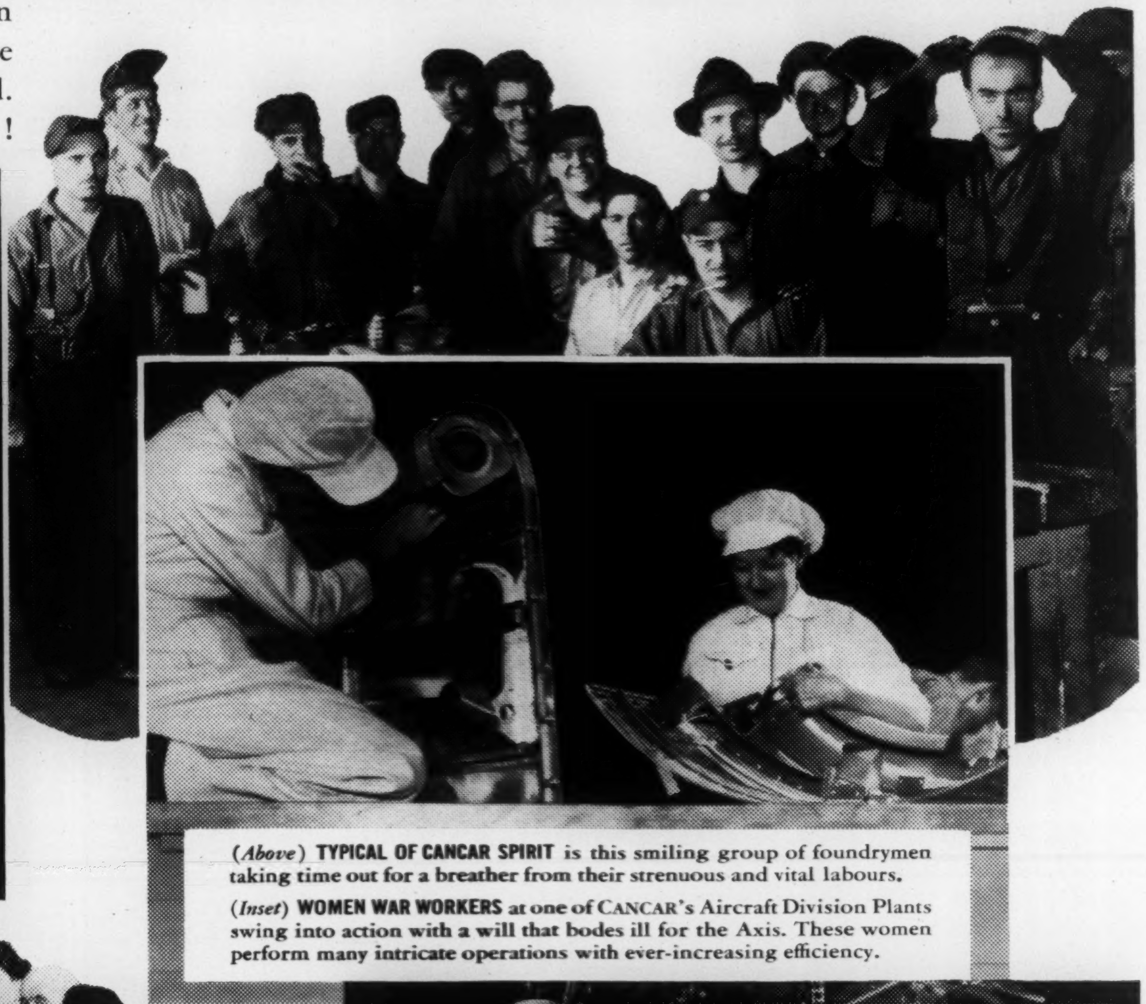
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA

National Social Hygiene Day is being observed on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1943. The Health League of Canada headquarters, 111 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont., will gladly send you literature and full particulars.

WHERE MEN AND WOMEN *SMASH* PRODUCTION RECORDS

Fighters on the Canadian Home Front, men and women of CANCAR are doing a full-time production job of which they may well be proud. Their ever-mounting output is aimed for Victory!

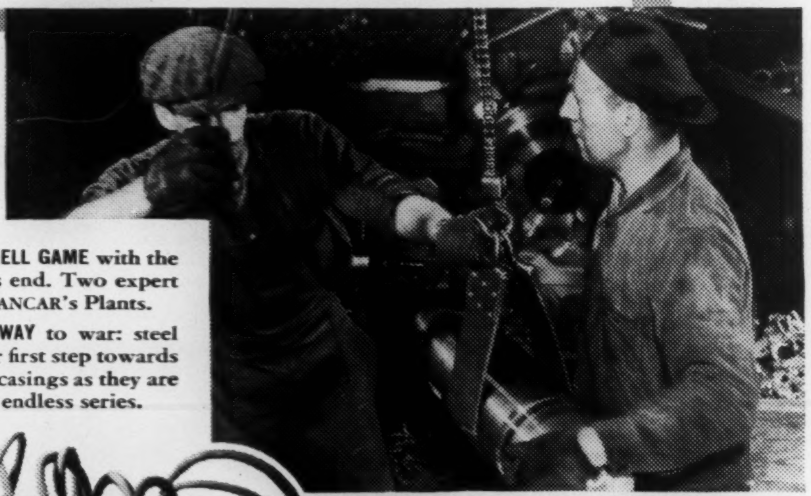
LIEUT. ANDRE MARCIL, R.C.N.V.R., home on leave from Murmansk and Mediterranean convoy duty, congratulates workers at Point St. Charles Plant after an address in which he demonstrated many of the active service uses of products made in CANCAR plants.



(*Above*) **TYPICAL OF CANCAR SPIRIT** is this smiling group of foundrymen taking time out for a breather from their strenuous and vital labours.

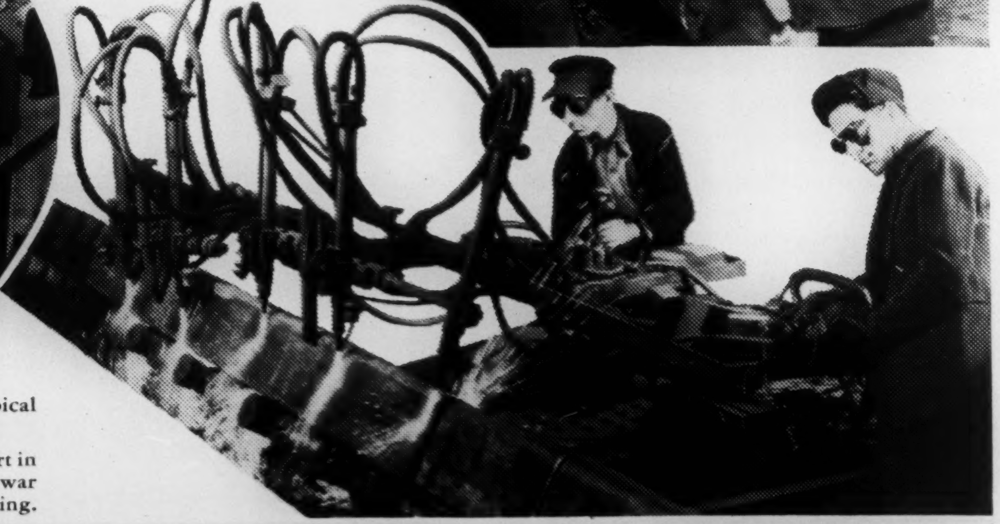
(*Inset*) **WOMEN WAR WORKERS** at one of CANCAR's Aircraft Division Plants swing into action with a will that bodes ill for the Axis. These women perform many intricate operations with ever-increasing efficiency.

THE PLANT COUNCIL at CANCAR's Propeller Division keeps the wheels of production turning smoothly. Labour and Management are proud of the job they are doing.



(*Right*) **THE OLD SHELL GAME** with the Axis on the loser's end. Two expert players at one of CANCAR's Plants.

(*Below*) **ON THEIR WAY** to war: steel billets take their first step towards becoming shell casings as they are cut to length in endless series.



(*Above*) **TIME OUT** for lunch in a typical sunny CANCAR cafeteria.

(*Left*) **WOMEN WORKERS** play a big part in building wings, one of the many war jobs in which CANCAR is specializing.

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO. LIMITED

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MISERABLE COLD WEATHER JOINTS?

When the icy wind cuts through you, does it lay you up with painful, grinding **"cold-weather joints"**? Absorbine Jr. quickly eases those aching joints—brings speedy, joyful relief from such winter torture!

Normally, little blood vessels feed lubricating fluid into the joints. Extreme cold constricts blood vessels. Slows up the supply of fluid. Makes **joints "grind"** and ache. Hinders your movements and work!

Rub on **Absorbine Jr.!** Feel the **warmth** spread, as it speeds up the blood flow—helps nature quickly counteract the effects of cold. Soon your **joints "glow" with relief!** You'll feel like singing! At all druggists $1.25 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Building, 286 St. Paul St. West, Montreal, Que.

FAMOUS also for relieving Athlete's Foot, and Hot Burning Feet

ABSORBINE JR.

The Food Outlook for the Year Ahead

BY WM. J. BRYANS

By this time the possibility, and even probability, of a serious food-shortage for civilian Canada is clear to everyone. The thing that couldn't happen here is happening.

Shortage of farm-labor is reducing production at a time when the demand is greatly increased. More people than ever before are on heavy work and require a more ample diet, and the Army and Navy must first be fed.

What is the use of a Nutrition Campaign stressing the need of a balanced diet unless immediate steps are taken to meet the man-power demand of Agriculture?

UP UNTIL a few months ago a headline suggesting the possibility of any kind of a food shortage in Canada got scant attention from the general public. The average Canadian realized from stories and pictures that had come out of Europe and Asia that actual hunger did exist in the world but a food shortage in this land of plenty, well, it just *could not happen here*.

The experiences of the last few months, however, have rather changed the attitude of the average consumer towards this all-important subject of food. The absence of certain imported lines from grocery shelves and the rationing of tea and coffee were the first signs of approaching difficulties in the family food supply but quite understandable and, therefore, accepted by the rank and file. The elimination of canned salmon from the Canadian menu came as quite a jolt to the average housewife but the explanations were quite satisfactory and its absence accepted. However, with staple foods like beef and butter becoming practically unobtainable in many centres—and items like canned milk and even corn syrup difficult items to secure—the average person has come more to realize that while no real hunger exists in our country at the present time that a shortage of food of a serious nature might be quite within the range of possibility.

So much so that the average man in the street who previously was inclined to sneer at the prediction of a possible shortage of food is now ready to listen to those who are calling for some kind of a co-ordinated plan of action that will guard against such a possibility. Official Ottawa is also apparently giving ear to the warnings that something must be done if a calamity is to be avoided although moving more slowly towards a definite plan than the emergency of the situation would appear to demand. However, there are cross currents of interests and endeavors at Ottawa that make it difficult for those who seek a high objective in food production for 1943 to chart the course and prepare the set-up they would like. However, the recent conference on food planning is one indication that Ottawa realizes that something must be done. However, setting objectives is only a start. It is evident that if these are to be attained that some decision must be reached on the problem of supplying the necessary men to agriculture and processing to enable the job to be done.

Farmers Cut Down

There is already a fear in some quarters that it may already be too late to realign man power so that the desired volume of food may be produced this year. It is said that based on the shortage of help last season and the further curtailment by reason of the draft, that farmers have already retrenched in their plans for the year ahead. At the annual meeting of the Canned Foods Association it was stated that because of probable labor shortages on the farms and in the canning factories, growers in one of Ontario's best farming districts had already indicated that tomato acreage will be drastically cut. Likewise, while the call is for more cattle, farmers are inclined to hold back because they cannot gauge either the labor or price situation as clearly as they would like.

It may seem ridiculous to speak of food shortage in a country which has enough wheat in storage to feed our population for four or five years, but it can be truly said that "man does not live by bread alone." Canadian people have been educated to a balanced diet and it would be serious to national health and welfare if they could continue to enjoy its advantages. It would, for one thing, seriously interfere with the Nutrition Campaign which has just been launched in Canada and which has been given such a splendid send-off by advertisers and publications. This program calls for daily use of what is classed as "protective foods" described as a necessary guard against "hidden hunger". It is evident that if this new aid to national health, which incidentally is expected to have a far-reaching influence on the success of the war effort, is to be carried through to its proper conclusion, steps must be taken to assure a continuous supply of these essential foods to our civilian population, war workers and Armed Forces. For instance, a possible shortage of tomatoes and fruit juices, which are prominent in Canada's Food Rules, before 1943 supplies are available, is already foreseen. Shortage of meat has thrown a burden on fish that the Canadian fishing industry, which has made such a remarkable contribution in manpower to the war effort, may not be able to support.

Consumption Soaring

One of the factors of outstanding importance in sizing up the food situation is the fact that domestic consumption is soaring. More people are working and a greater percentage of those employed are doing heavy work. That means a larger consumption of food, particularly of the type needed to build energy and muscle. Women who previously were employed in office work and found a salad and ice cream sundae quite sufficient for lunch time needs are now in many instances doing manual labor that only steak and other heavy foods will satisfy. Bread companies report a big increase in bread consumption. More meat is now being consumed and even in 1941 per capita meat consumption had stepped up 7 pounds over 1940 to a total of 129.9 pounds per person in Canada. In butter, production last year was estimated to be up close to 20 per cent to reach an all-time high, but in spite of this we had to dig into storage supplies and still did not have enough to go around.

In addition to satisfying the bigger Canadian appetites and the needs of our Armed Forces, Canada is being called on for huge shipments of bacon, cheese, eggs and honey to Great Britain. What are the possibilities of meeting this big order?

Turn Feed Into Food

Optimists point to the huge stocks of grain and feed stored up in Canada—recognized as the basis of many of our food requirements. However, we can't eat silage, hay or feed wheat. It must first be transformed into meat, butter, eggs, cheese and other table products. This requires not only the basic livestock supplies but manpower to turn these ingredients into something edible. All of which brings us back to the question "Where are farmers to get the help required for the food objectives set for 1943?"

It is evident that Ottawa must immediately arrange some kind of a co-ordinated food production plan, and more important still, see that the necessary labor is provided to carry it through to a successful conclusion. Food is as vital to the winning of this war as bullets and it is important that Ottawa approach the subject of food production as seriously as it has taken up the production of munitions.

A Wartime Message from the President

IN REPORTING to our policyowners in this fourth year of war, I think that emphasis should be laid on the contribution which the institution of life insurance is making to Canada, and in particular to Canada's war effort:

The premium collections represent deferred spending, and help to keep inflationary trends in check,

The large scale purchases of Victory Bonds are of material assistance in financing the war,

The protection and security afforded to families and business throughout Canada plays an important part in maintaining public morale,

The payment of insurance benefits is a great factor in stabilizing the national economy, and

The resources of insurance companies, comprising individual savings, will be available for postwar needs.

Thus, in wartime as in peace, life insurance continues to serve in the public good and in the nation's interest.

The year's results are recognition of the standing of North American Life Assurance Company, and are evidence of the place that life insurance has in the hearts and minds of our people.

Premiums Collected	$ 8,719,524
Policy Benefits Paid	5,219,781
New Business Effected	37,911,866
Business in Force	282,807,174
Total Assets Held	76,324,069
Special Reserves and Surplus Funds	6,073,919

D. E. Kilgour
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SATURDAY NIGHT
The Canadian Weekly

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Mr. Bracken is Mighty Powerful

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

YOU who have been yearning for the impact of Mr. Bracken on the affairs of the nation should not be disappointed by the fact that he is sitting in the gallery of the House of Commons instead of in the seat of the Opposition Leader directly across from the Prime Minister. Sitting where he is, Mr. Bracken is restrained to silence, but no party leader in the whole history of Canada has seen his policies and proposals carried through to the extent that Mr. Bracken sees his.

Mr. Bracken accepted the leadership of the principal Opposition party for the definite purpose of directing the national administration along lines which he believed to be in the national interest. At the time of his induction into the leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party, and a little later in a statement to the people, he indicated what those lines were. If Mr. Bracken should never gain entrance to the floor of the Commons chamber he would still have the satisfaction of seeing his program implemented to the degree of one hundred per cent. In the Speech from the Throne Mr. Mackenzie King appropriated all of the new Leader's political attire that he had not seized for himself since the Winnipeg Convention. If it should be in the Prime Minister's mind to call an early election he will not have left Mr. Bracken and his party a single issue with the Administration on the basis of the Winnipeg platform and the new Leader's statement of purposes.

In the six weeks since Winnipeg Mr. King has been doing the things Mr. Bracken said should be done for the good of the country and the cause of the United Nations. At the opening of the new session of Parliament he rounded out this astonishing record of ministerial deference to the will of the Opposition with the final item—provision for the appointment of parliamentary assistants to war ministers to help in discharging the Government's obligation of responsibility to Parliament for the conduct of its bureaucrats. Mr. Bracken sat in the gallery and witnessed the completion of his entire program for national reform. No one from Macdonald to Meighen or Bennett had been so potent. Mr. Bracken is reported to be planning the resumption of his rural pursuits in the environs of Ottawa. No farmer on either side of the river will be able to contemplate his fields and barnyards with a greater degree of contentment.

All this, of course, reflects something of the political significance attaching to the opening of Parliament. Should Mr. King find an occasion to go to the country his Ministry will have practically all its legs to stand on and the Opposition party will have none apart from such claim as it can make that it supplied the Government with a program. Of greater import to the people is the direct effect of governmental regeneration (whatever the cause) on the state of the nation. In several respects the effect is important and it is not all indicated in the proposals announced in the Speech from the Throne.

It would have been surprising, particularly after Britain's Beveridge Report, had the ministerial pronouncement at the opening of Parliament failed to reflect interest in the question of social security after the war. Mr. King is following the customary course in British countries in setting up a parliamentary committee to examine the question with a view to the production of a plan. General legislation on social security at this session seems unlikely because the problem is of such magnitude as to engage the committee for the whole of the period, but the Government is understood to be contemplating enabling legislation for a federal-provincial scheme of health insurance.

Consumer Goods

Ottawa's major concern at present is the long-neglected matter of the supply of consumer goods and the Speech from the Throne indicates only a little of what is on foot in this connection. As announced, a war productions allocation board is to be set up to direct the disposition of Canada's war output among the United Nations. The move results from an understanding with Washington and London. The idea appears to be that from now on Canadian war supplies will be made available for the common cause on much the same terms as United States supplies. Heretofore Canada has received credit balances on the books of Britain and the United States for goods supplied or has made an outright contribution as in the case of the gift of a billion dollars in goods to Britain.

A joint committee of representatives of the Departments of Agriculture of Canada and the United States is being created to direct expanded and rationalized agricultural production of the two countries for the United Nations. This was arranged for at the recent conference of Mr. Wickard and Mr. Gardiner and their assistants in Washington. But still more elaborate arrangements are being made for transborder collaboration on production and supply under the urge of the prospect of military action by the Allies against Hitler on the European continent. A joint committee of administrative officials of the two Governments has already begun to function and a larger body probably will be set up to determine production policy with a view particularly to the accumulation of supplies that will be required for the relief of the peoples of the enemy-occupied countries as they are liberated. The drive for supplies is now on and is aimed at the accumulation of large stockpiles of food, clothing, medical supplies and implements of production to be sent overseas when the war plans made at Casablanca are put in operation.

POST-WAR READJUSTMENTS

FREE ENTERPRISE CAN PLAY MAJOR PART IN MAKING ECONOMIC SECURITY A REALITY

Says **J. A. McLEOD**

***President*—THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA AT 111th ANNUAL MEETING**

In closing his annual address to the shareholders on February 3rd Mr. McLeod spoke briefly on the problems of post-war readjustments. He said in part:

"Peace will find us with a wartime economy with all its stresses and strains at their maximum. The transition will be doubly difficult if well-considered plans have not been made and if public opinion is not sufficiently developed to make possible a co-ordinated policy.

J. A. McLEOD, *President*

"One of the questions about which there is now a good deal of public discussion concerns our wartime controls. There is no economic reason why this should be a major problem. In the main, the wartime controls have been designed to combat the effects of shortages, and they should be removed, not immediately, but gradually as the shortages are overcome and as the maladjustments between demand and supply are corrected.

"The greatest problem of the future, both in the period of transition and later, will be that of obtaining an adequate volume of employment and a greater degree of economic security for the people of Canada. There is no doubt that the Government has a major responsibility in bringing about such conditions, and as an indication of the development of thought in this direction the Beveridge Plan is worthy of the most careful study."

Opportunities for Free Enterprise

"But in saying this, I do not mean to infer that free enterprise has only a secondary role for the future. On the contrary, it has a major part to play in providing a large enough production of goods and services to make economic security a reality. Indeed, one of the principal functions of the Government should be to encourage the return of conditions which will give freer play to individual initiative and progress. There need be no real contradiction between Government policy and freedom of enterprise. Let us not fall into the error of regarding freedom of enterprise as the mere absence of Government intervention. Let us recognize that private monopoly is not free enterprise and that state regulation in such cases is not an encroachment upon, but rather a protection of, individual rights. Let us also recognize that in the realm of tariff policy, immigration and international agreement generally, the Government is in a position to foster conditions in which free enterprise may thrive.

"The post-war world may bring great opportunities if we have the imagination to grasp them. But the defensive thinking which was so widespread in the 'thirties will have to give way to a forward-looking attitude willing to take the risks which go hand in hand with progress. We cannot hope to share fully in a more prosperous world unless we are prepared to pay the price in international co-operation. For our resources, our transportation system, and our industrial equipment, including the vast new facilities created by the war, are such that we can only prosper in a world in which international trade is fostered rather than held in shackles."

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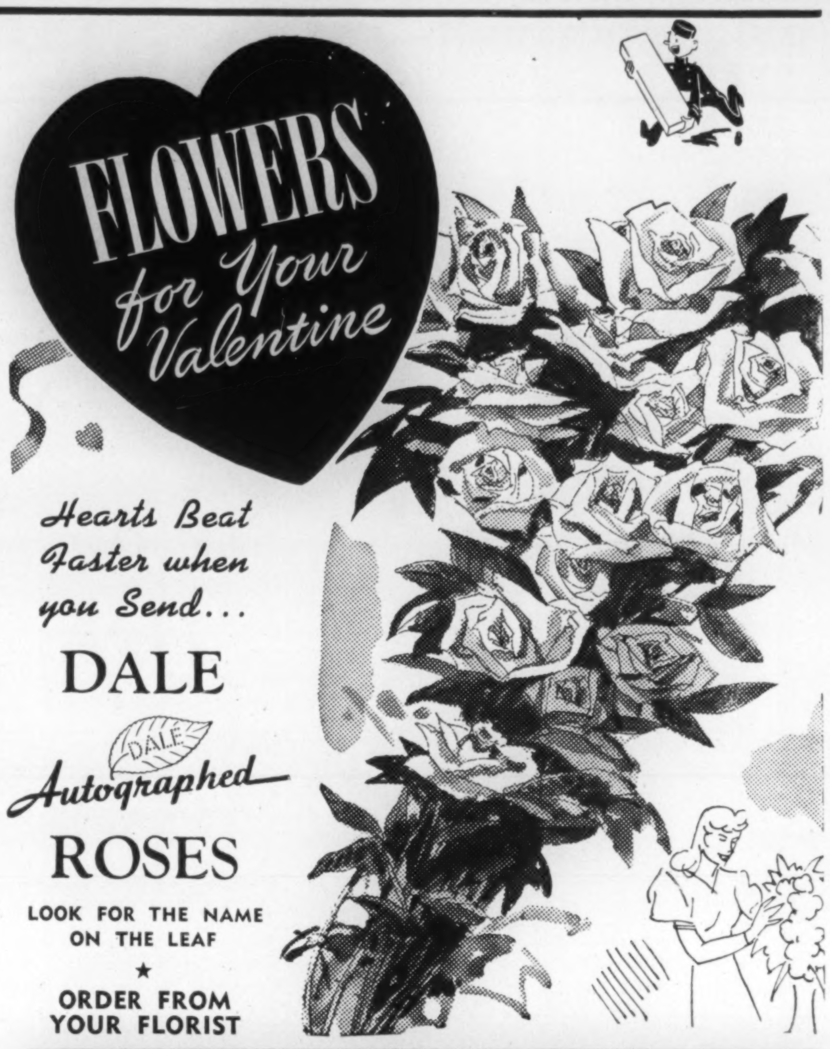

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▶ **EMPLOYERS WHO ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT:**

All employers except—
(1) Farmers and horticulturists.
(2) Household employers of domestic servants.
(3) Governments, with respect to regular governmental activities.

▶ **NUMBER OF COPIES TO BE FILED:**

Three copies of the report should be completed — two copies to be sent to a Local Employment and Selective Service Office and one to be retained by the employer.

▶ **INFORMATION REQUIRED:**

Report the number of employees as of January 30, 1943.

▶ **DATE OF FILING REPORT:**

On or before February 6, 1943.

▶ **WHERE BLANK FORMS MAY BE SECURED:**

Obtain forms from your Local Employment and Selective Service Office if you have not received them by mail.

The completion of the "Report on Employment" is required under National Selective Service Regulations, 1942, (P.C. 7595), Part IX, Section 30 (g). Employers are urged to comply by February 6, 1943.

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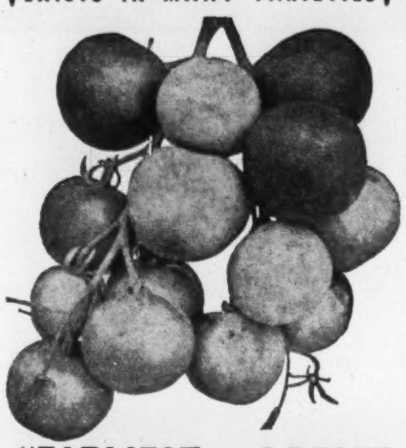

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SHAW BUSINESS SCHOOLS

Clash in Labor's Ranks Disturbs West

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

The jurisdictional dispute between the Canadian Congress of Labor and Local No. 1 of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union in Vancouver, in the course of which the locally elected Executive has been ousted and $60,000 in its treasury impounded by a Commission sent out by the CCL, is probably the most interesting struggle that has ever developed in the ranks of Canadian labor. The grounds for intervention are that only a very small proportion of the Local's membership of 13,000 voted in the election, and that this fact gave the Communist element too much influence in the new Executive.

Mr. Davies, who has been lecturing in the West, finds that these clashes in the ranks of labor are seriously disturbing public opinion, and may give rise to dangerous post-war cleavages.

"WELL, I know what I'd do," the tall, good-looking major said. "I'd take machine guns to them, that's what." He glared belligerently at us.

The small group of us in the smoking compartment of a West-bound Pullman were discussing the labor situation. We were two army officers, an air force man, two business men, a writer.

Everyone stirred uneasily as the major spoke. It was pretty clear that most of the group felt the Major's solution was not a good one.

"But, Major," one of the business men objected, "just from a purely business point of view, how can machine guns produce more steel, tanks, ships? Besides you have agreed that the men had a just grievance, that a wage of even 55 cents an hour was not only low from the point of view of a satisfactory Canadian standard of living, but also ran counter to our implied war aims. You know — the Century of the Common Man and all that. . ."

The major thought a while, then nodded in agreement He really did not mean to have his suggestion taken literally, he said. But he *was* puzzled. "We need the steel and ships," he said. "It harms my work against the enemy if production halts. Someone is at fault."

Someone is at fault. This is a common enough statement in the West. There is a deep feeling that the whole labor problem in Canada somehow is being mismanaged. Many middle-class people and farmers who have found themselves moving into the same camp with labor in the prosecution of the war effort now seem to begin to doubt their course. A new split seems to be taking place. A pity that, in wartime when the unity of the whole nation is the prime requisite.

Big factor-to-be in coming Allied offensives: one of the latest type U.S. Army 155 m.m. field guns. This one has a range of 26,000 yards.

Some labor men sense the essential danger of this split. I talked with leading members of the Port Arthur and Fort William Trades and Labor Councils. They were unhappy about the strikes. "We've got to have steel," one of them said, "but labor is entitled to a fair deal. We want to co-operate with everyone to boost production for victory. Nevertheless conditions have been created which make this difficult at times."

Why Do They Happen?

On the Pullman coming into Brandon I talked with the mayor of a small Manitoba town, a farmer himself.

"These strikes," he drawled, "now why do they happen?"

I gave my opinion.

"Well, it's too bad, isn't it," he said thoughtfully. "I can see that labor is entitled to a better deal but we farmers are worried."

In Regina, at lunch with a number of prominent citizens including Mr. MacPherson, the same problem came under discussion. These men were genuinely concerned with the incipience of a community split on the issue of labor. They were all in accord with a national wage for steel workers, with a higher wage, in fact, than what the workers asked. But they felt that something was radically wrong both with Ottawa's labor policy and with labor itself.

Everywhere where the topic was discussed I could not help but sense a grave uneasiness. At one of my lectures (I am making a lecture tour through Western Canada) someone pointedly asked whether "the Russians had strikes?"

The Vancouver Split

I believe there was a general feeling of relief when the steel men went back to work. But in the far West other problems were arising to worry the public. Here a split was developed in the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union, Local No. 1, affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor. The Congress Executive sent a commission of two to investigate various charges against the union leaders and then suspended the local and placed an administrator in charge. More than $60,000 in the local treasury was impounded.

Were this some obscure union the whole affair would not have mattered very much in so far as national interests are concerned. But Local No. 1 is the key ship-building union in Canada. Its membership is above 13,000, having grown to that number in December 1942 from only 200 in January 1940. With their families these men represent a goodly proportion of Vancouver's residents, and their affairs and politics preoccupy the city.

The intervention of the Canadian Congress of Labor Executive in local affairs of a Vancouver union was met with hostility not only of labor but also of a considerable portion of the public.

Wrote the Vancouver *New Herald* (January 27, 1943):

"North America has had two recent examples of the failure of the democratic process as it now works in trade unions. . . . In British Columbia one of the strongest trade unions in Canada has just been suspended from the Canadian Congress of Labor. And the suspension process discloses the astounding fact that the rank and file membership of the union concerned had no say whatever as to the status of their own union in its relationship to the national body of which it supposedly formed a democratic part. . .

An "Amazing" Constitution

"Under the amazing constitution of this body . . . it was possible for executive officers thousands of miles from the unions concerned to suspend the charter of an organization of decent Vancouver citizens numbering many thousands. It was possible for all this to take place without any open trial; without even a pretence that there was any invalidity in the recent elections; and without even the pretence that the staging of a new election in the union concerned would render a verdict any more pleasing to those who had done the suspending.

"There have been many strange episodes in the long, up-hill fight of labor in North America to win its rightful place in society. But there have been few more astounding than this calculated and deliberate breaking of a powerful labor body on the grounds openly given by the authorities doing the breaking:

"*'The evidence indicates that the next step in their program was designed to assure elections of large delegations to the conventions of the CCL with the ultimate object of acquiring control of the Congress'.*"

(This is one of the charges contained in the "Report of Commission, appointed by the Executive Council of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor.")

"In other words, the officers now in control of this nation-wide labor federation take the astounding position

that whenever they are in danger of being ousted by reason of the rise of a new element within the ranks of their own bodies they are justified in rupturing the body they were elected to head.

"This can hardly be called democracy."

Entitled "Labor and Democracy," this editorial excellently reflects the sentiments of many Vancouver citizens. They find it difficult to comprehend that labor, whom they have always presumed to be a staunch champion of democracy, should be torn by strife caused by anti-democratic procedure of national labor officials.

Aside from the reason already given in the above editorial, it is quite obvious that the attack against local union democracy perpetrated by Messrs. P. Conroy and J. E. McGuire, members of the Commission appointed by the Executive Council of the Canadian Congress of Labor, was mainly directed against the new union forces which were recently elected to leadership ousting the old machine. Messrs. Conroy and McGuire both maintain that this new leadership is Communist and Socialist, and use this as the grounds for their action.

Growth Means Change

But to an observer from the East it seems quite inevitable that when a union grows from 200 to 13,000 members in two years, the old craft leadership must inevitably be faced with the challenge of virile new forces. Apparently some of the old leaders failed to win the allegiance of the new members, for in the recent elections three new and two old members were elected to the Executive. It is interesting to note that in taking over the Union the Ottawa delegates placed into the new administration the *three defeated* members, and suspended the *two old members who had been re-elected.*

The stench is great. The workers, incensed both because of "foreign" and "eastern" intervention, apparently will have nothing to do with the Ottawa-appointed leaders. A few days ago a meeting of 250 shop stewards from the shipyards was held while on the same night Mr. MacAuslane, the new administrator in charge, could get to a special meeting he called only one other person.

I shall not go into detail on the whole affair. But it is pretty evident that if the house of labor is divided, labor will lose the sympathy of great numbers of Canadian middle-class people and farmers. This will create new dangers for our war effort, but even more so it will create cleavages which will be dangerous after the war is over.

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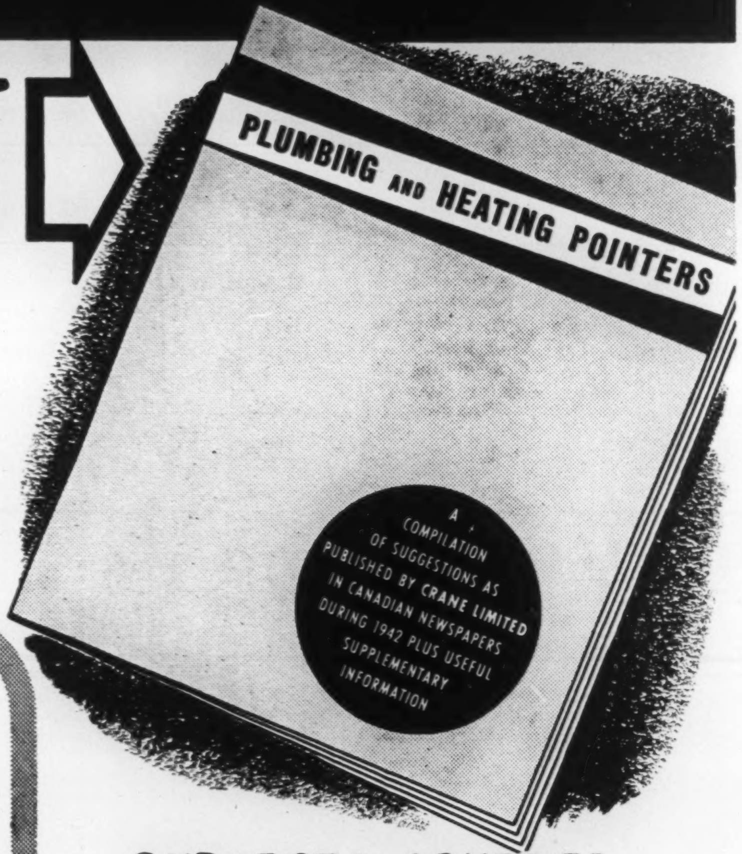

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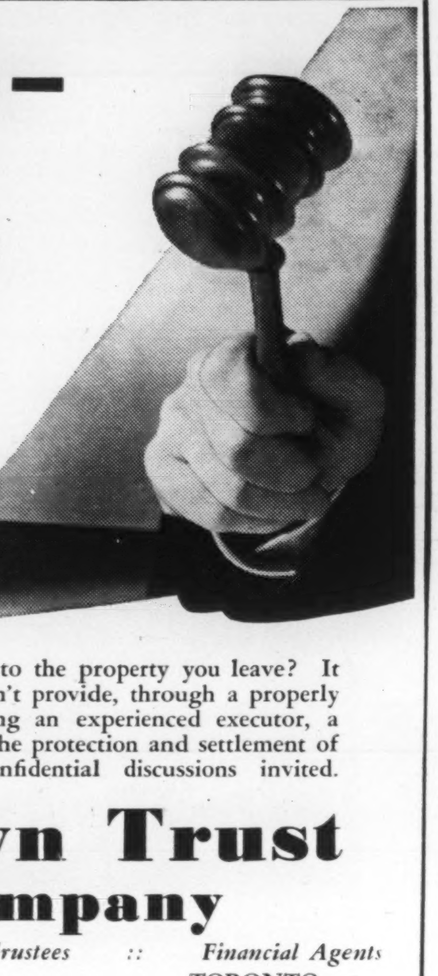

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THE HITLER WAR

Turkey -- The Missing Piece on the Chessboard

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT WOULD be an insult to Turkey to say that she had served as a weathercock in this war. For a small, weakly-armed country she has stood very firm during Germany's greatest hours of success. Nevertheless, the reception on her soil this week of Prime Minister Churchill and a powerful British military delegation does emphasize the decisive turn which the Turks perceive in the tide of war.

In 1941, under the impact of the German successes in the Balkans, Greece, Crete and Libya, and the sweep into Russia, the Turks made a deferred concession to shift deliveries of their priceless chrome ore from ourselves to Germany, in January 1943. That date seemed very far off then and one made a mental note that much would have happened before it came round.

It has indeed! The two German claws which were reaching out around Turkey through Egypt and the Caucasus, have been bitten off, and the tide of battle has rolled far back. The promise, exacted by German strength, will remain uncollected by German weakness.

Why Did Churchill Go?

The meeting of the Turkish President, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and leading military figures with Mr. Churchill, the British Chief of Staff, and the leading British military figures of the Middle East Command, indicates at the very least an arrangement between ourselves and the Turks to prevent the Germans from collecting this chromium promise. It almost certainly took account too, of the possibility that Germany might try to restore her threat to British and Russian Middle Eastern oil supplies by a new drive through Turkey.

Yet for such defensive measures it would not have been necessary for Prime Minister Churchill or the Permanent Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Sir Alexander Cadogan, to go to Adana. Nor would purely defensive measures be in tune with the current development of the war and the offensive spirit of our side.

In their position, and especially as custodians of the Dardanelles, the Turks need British friendship. The history of their independent existence for a century and more has been one of preserving a balance between Britain and Russia. This doesn't in any way imply that they shouldn't be friends with Russia, too. Kemal's Turkey was Soviet Russia's one outstanding international friend during almost the whole period between the wars, although there has been a certain amount of tension between the two countries ever since Stalin began looking to his flanks in 1939, and called Saracoglu to Moscow.

Turkey in the Balance

It is desirable that Turkey should be friends with Russia, and Russia be friends with Britain. But even in such a situation the Turks might still consider that their best security lay in a balanced position between the two great powers whose land, sea and air forces impinge on their frontiers.

Any responsible Turkish statesman must consider that, left alone in Eastern Europe with an overwhelmingly powerful and victorious Russia, his country might be faced with demands concerning the Dardanelles similar to those served on Finland and Estonia in 1939 concerning strategic control of the Gulf of Finland—demands which, from Russia's point of view, we may now view with more understanding and sympathy than we did then.

The Turks are a most realistic people. They know that if they desire Britain's friendship and support—and Russia's too, for that matter—they will have to do something to earn it. They cannot leave the whole burden of winning the war to others and then expect their warm support during the peace. Nor is there any reason why military measures which they may have been concerting with the British should be inimical to the Russians. Quite the opposite. They could contribute greatly to a speedier Russian victory. In fact they ought to be most welcome to the Soviet Command, from a purely military point of view.

What we want from the Turks is the use of their territory as an avenue of approach and a base for operations by our large Middle Eastern armies against the Axis in the Balkans. It is not to be thought that the British 9th Army in Palestine and Syria, the Polish Army of 100,000 which has been forming for the past eight months in Palestine, or even the British 10th Army in Iraq and Persia, now relieved of the necessity of supporting the Russians in the Caucasus and guarding India's western flank, are going to stand idly by. They have cost us too much in equipment and in shipping effort over the past three years, and represent too valuable a piece on the strategic checker-board, to be allowed to do this. Why, even the *threat* that they will thrust against Germany's weak Balkan flank is worth something in drawing the enemy's reserves that way.

They could proceed via Crete, which with air *and* sea power together, we ought to be able to reconquer as readily as the Germans took it, and then into Greece, which might be pretty tough going. It would obviously be much more desirable if they could launch their attack from the advanced land base provided by Turkey-in-Europe. Here our short-range fighter and fighter-bomber support could be arranged in advance, and ample bases provided for our heavier bombers. Here we would be within a short leap of our main objective, Roumania, ripest of all Axis satellites for collapse.

Striking at Roumania

Just across the waist of Bulgaria from Adrianople lies the chief Roumanian oil port of Giurgiu, from which a large part of Germany's oil is shipped up the Danube (a pipeline was to be laid to Orsova, just above the Iron Gate, but there has been no information as to whether it was ever completed). The wells and refineries of Ploesti lie just 75 miles north of Giurgiu. Refineries and Danube oil traffic could be blasted in fairly short order once our heavy bombers were based nearby.

The route for our army across Bulgaria would be a rough one (I know it, and also all the places named above), but relatively short, and beyond the Danube the country is a flat plain, indefensible against strong

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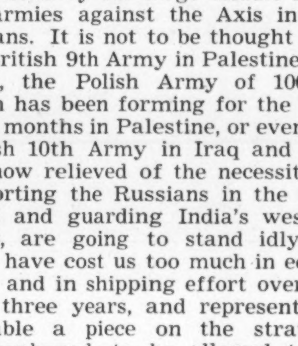

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PRESIDENT

142

and highly mobile armored forces. Would the Bulgarians fight? They are among the best of the Balkan soldiers, but the people have a strong feeling against being engaged on the side opposite to Russia and the government would have great difficulty taking the country into what would be so obviously a losing fight. If the Bulgarians did fight, it is more than likely that the Turks would take a hand in clearing them out of Greece, together with the Italians, for whom the Turks have no love.

Would Directly Aid Russia

Such a Balkan campaign is one of the most attractive moves we could make in the whole field of war. Here we can strike at the very weakest link in the Axis alliance, war-weary, politically bankrupt Roumania. Here we can get at a full half of Germany's entire oil supply. We can bring aid to General Mihailovitch and his gallant Yugoslavs.

We could create an immediate threat to the southern flank of the German armies in Russia, which would greatly aid our Soviet allies in prying them loose from such defense lines as they may attempt to establish on the Dnieper, or from the Carpathians across Poland to the Baltic. Nor is it forgotten, in planning such a campaign, that the German alliance was broken here in the last war. Hostilities ceased between Bulgaria and the Entente Powers on September 30, 1918; the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments wrote President Wilson, requesting an armistice, on September 4.

All this, even if we get Turkey's cooperation in providing bases, if not troops, will take many, many months to develop. Meantime, another German ally, up at the other end of the line, may be out of the war before Roumania and Bulgaria. Finnish statesmen have been making numerous trips to Stockholm lately, and it is believed that they are negotiating for a guarantee of Swedish support should they drop out of the war.

One would fancy that the Finns would be reconciled by now, as they still were not in June 1941, to the acceptance of the frontiers dictated by Russia after the winter war of 1939-40. But Sweden's support alone —even if the Finns could secure it— would hardly be enough to guarantee Finnish independence. It will need the support of the United States who has significantly enough, never quite broken off diplomatic relations with her little friend, though she has lately withdrawn her envoy.

The Finnish question is just another of those highly-complicated ones with which the whole of Europe bristles. There is a group of Finns, led by Marshal Mannerheim, who had ambitions for a Greater Karelia, who hated Russia above all, and were warmly sympathetic to the German idea of conquest.

The bulk of the people, however, while retaining bitter memories of the onslaught of 1939, have never felt themselves involved in the Nazi ideological "crusade" against Russia, but fought only to regain the lost frontiers of 1939.

Camouflage or Rehearsal?

A great many people are now inclined to justify the Russian attack on Finland in 1939 by the observation that it is now clear that the Finns were preparing to do just what Stalin suspected, that is, let in the Germans for an attack on Leningrad. That can never be proven definitely now.

What is certain is that the Soviets, by their attack, made sure that the Finns would join against them later. I rather doubt whether the strategical gains of the Russians in their winter war of 1939-40 were sufficient to offset this, though it has long been evident that the Red Army learned enough in the practice campaign in Finland almost to make the difference between winning and losing the present fight with Germany. On the other hand, Goering practically admitted in his speech last Saturday that the poor showing of the Red Army on this occasion had had a lot to do in deciding Germany to attack Russia. So we go round and round.

Goering's statement that the Red Army's campaign against Finland was "the cleverest and greatest camouflage in world history" was an ingenious attempt at finding an excuse for the German failure in Russia. But it landed him into a serious contradiction. What he implied in this statement was: "the dirty tricksters, they fooled us!" But immediately afterwards he declared that the Fuehrer, "with his genius", recognized the real danger from the east and attacked. In other words, they *didn't* fool Hitler.

I suspect in this handing of the full "credit" for conceiving the attack on Russia, and later for carrying it on against the advice of the generals, to Hitler alone, a manoeuvre by Goering to fasten the full blame on the Fuehrer. And it is the kind of manoeuvre which a Fuehrer who has always taken full credit for Germany's successes, can hardly foil.

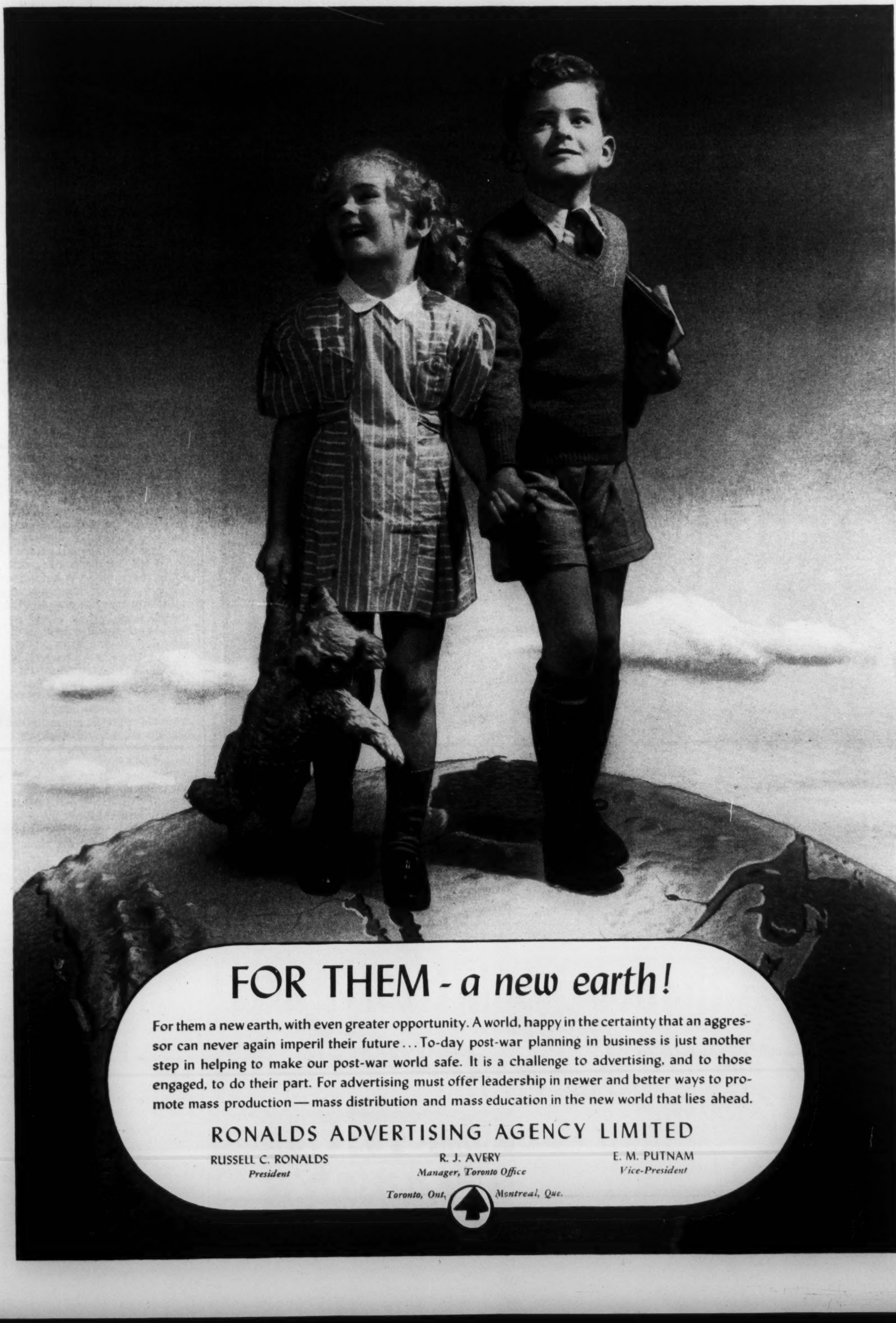
Was Goering Blaming Hitler?

Note Goering's language: "The icy Russian winter (that of 1941) descended on us with unimaginable strength and fury. I need not tell you that. Many of you experienced it. Neither will I speak of the weakness of many of your commanders. *It was the Fuehrer, who, against all the weaklings who whined around him, with all his strength held the front in the east alone.* Thanks to his strength and genius, the German Army stepped forward to a new gigantic push. . ."

Now, do the soldiers who experienced that first terrible winter in Russia, or the whole population which is now facing what it is daily told is a crisis of its very existence, all on account of Hitler's tuition-dictated adventure in Russia, think that the many commanders who "whined" around Hitler counselling withdrawal in December 1941, were "weaklings" —or do they not think they were wise generals who would have saved them this terrible disaster?

It is an interesting speculation. The Fat Boy is quite capable of such a game. Counting on his old popularity among the people and his connections with the generals, he is, above all others, the man who might be expected to lead an attempt to obtain a compromise peace, with Hitler set aside. The Casablanca declaration that we aim to force Germany's unconditional surrender is either an answer to such feelers, already received, or an anticipation of them.

The bombing-out of Goering's anniversary speech, so to speak, dotted the "i's" and crossed the "t's" of the Casablanca declaration. It was a superb stroke of psychological warfare.



THE WORLD OF SPORT

The Sporting Lexicographer

BY KIMBALL McILROY

AMATEUR — Exhaustive research discloses that this obsolete word referred to one who played a game for its own sake, without financial remuneration. It may still be found on the letterhead of certain athletic organizations.

Professional — This word, which only recently came into polite usage, has made great strides since.

Sport—These are divided into two classes: good and bad. A good sport is one who has just won a game; a bad sport is one who has just lost a game.

Coach—A man who knows how it should be done even if he can't do it himself. Various sultans are reputed to have had similar characters to look after certain of their personal affairs, but these were called by a different name.

Manager—A manager is like a coach, except that he doesn't even know how it should be done. And there was once a manager named Schlitze who was aware of the fact.

Champion—A man who knows Mike Jacobs.

Contender—Any other boxer than the above.

Ring—This was once a place where fights were held. The definition has in recent years become open to serious question.

Ropes—If you don't know them, you'll end up hanging on them.

Tank—A receptacle for swimming. Also a place where many boxers spend much of their time.

Grudge Fight—See under Publicity.

Judge—Either of two friends of the Commissioner.

Puck—A small black object resembling an overgrown checker, usually found resting in the corner of the local team's goal.

Goal—The act of getting the puck into the above position, or of getting the goal-judge to say you did.

Goal Judge—A man, only partially blind, who is studying to become a referee.

Goaltender—There are two varieties: one playing for the other team and one playing for your team. The first is characterized by great luck and skill. The second is related to the Ancient Mariner, who stoppeth one in three.

Rink — A place where hockey games are played. Sometimes confused with Ring.

Stick—An instrument of many uses, highly prized by certain people for its ability to make a handy-sized dent in the skull.

Penalty—A well-earned rest awarded for the expert use of the above.

Power Play—A stratagem characteristic of the game of hockey, wherein everybody on one team rushes down to their opponents' end of the rink, while the opponents skate up the rink and score on the first team's undefended goalie.

Squeeze Play—A similar device in the game of Baseball. Here a runner on third attempts to steal home while the catcher is holding the ball. Its chances of success should be quite apparent even to the uninitiated.

Base—A small canvas sack usually occupied by one man or, in the case of the Brooklyn Dodgers, by three.

Bat—An instrument for keeping baseballs cool in hot weather.

Bat Boy—Custodian of the above. He thinks he could do a better job than the first baseman is doing, and usually could.

Umpire—This word is not in polite usage.

Training Camp, Southern — This phrase is archaic.

Bunt—An attempt to hit the ball a long way that didn't succeed.

Punt—The parabolic flight of a small quantity of air through a larger quantity, the former being encased in leather for safe-keeping en route.

Gridiron—The place where rugby, or football, games are played. So called because there is no resemblance at all between the two.

Quarterback—The man who does the brainwork for a rugby team. Just what he uses for this purpose is not always clear.

Safety Man—The last man on the defence. So called because when an opposing runner reaches him he can consider himself safe.

Goalposts—These are wooden uprights between which a ball must be kicked. They appear stationary on casual inspection, but can be seen by anyone attempting a field goal to leap back and forth with astonishing vigor.

Touchdown—The act of placing the ball on the opposite side of the opposing goal-line. Touchdowns are virtually unknown in Montreal.

Referee—A poor blind man wearing a white sweater.

Huddle—A gathering of twelve young men who don't know just what they should do next.

Forward Pass—An act long considered illegal under the Common Law, now permitted as an indulgence in most parts of the civilized world.

Cup, Grey—A trophy played for annually by a team representing the East and one representing the West, and invariably won by the C.R.U.

Cups, Stanley and Allan—Trophies competed for annually by hockey players. Those competing for the first make more money than those competing for the second, as a general rule.

Box Office—A small room wherein athletic policies are customarily agreed upon.

Receipts, Gate — The subject of meetings in the above. These have had a great influence on the development of sport.

Rules—See under Cryptograms.

Rules Committees—People charged with the responsible task of seeing that the secret of what is going on in the field does not escape to those in the stands.

Fans—Those who pay for much of the above. See under Taxation Without Representation.

Sportswriters—People who used to believe what the sportswriters said.

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The Star Weekly is national in coverage . . . figures prove it. Pick any city, town or village and look at the percentages of English speaking homes covered by the Star Weekly: Halifax, 48.2%; Moncton, 62.9%; Sherbrooke, 47.8%; Brantford, 63.3%; Regina, 24.6%; Calgary, 26.8%; Victoria, 30.2%.

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NEW INSURANCE IN 1942
$18,662,605.97
—thus adding 8,223 new policies, giving an average of $2,270 of insurance coverage.

ASSETS NOW TOTAL
$28,032,064.48
—being 110% of our present liabilities to policyowners . . . Over $5,225,000 is invested in War Loan and Victory Bonds.

PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS IN 1942
$1,839,938.68
—64% of this amount was paid to living policyowners in maturities, cash values, dividends, etc.

TOTAL INCOME FOR YEAR
$4,771,327.94
—of which $3,591,077.24 was in premiums, thus reducing spending for consumer-goods and helping to retard inflation.

During the last Victory Loan 103 Excelsior Life Field Representatives devoted their time to selling 6,364 Bonds for a total of $1,809,840.

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CANADA OVERSEAS

Baxter, Chamberlain and Munich

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

BEVERLEY BAXTER'S article in defence of Neville Chamberlain and of Munich has raised the storm obviously expected by Lord Beaverbrook's *Evening Standard* when it published the article. More than a thousand articles have been submitted in reply to Mr. Baxter's thesis the gist of which was published in this space a week ago.

The first reply published by the *Evening Standard* was written by George Malcolm Thomson, one of Lord Beaverbrook's editors. "With prodigal generosity," he writes, "you offer the sum of £25 for a task which any decent man would do for nothing and which any schoolboy could perform with competence."

Then Mr. Thomson proceeds to rip apart Baxter's arguments.

"Briefly stated, he (Baxter) alleges that Mr. Chamberlain sold the Czechs at Munich in order to gain time in which to arm Britain against Germany. In a picturesque flight of hagiology, he paints Mr. Chamberlain as gathering to his own bosom the arrows of humiliation, so that Britain might be granted the opportunity to equip herself for battle."

Thus does Mr. Thomson begin. He goes on:

"The short answer to Mr. Baxter is that Chamberlain made the deal at Munich for no such reasons, but as one step in a deliberate, fixed and progressive policy of retreat before Nazi aggression. That, if he sought strength through Munich, he assuredly did not find it. And that, when Chamberlain was finally brought to war against Germany, this country was weaker, far weaker, relatively to German military power than at the time of Munich, and weaker certainly in the friendship and confidence of those who stood, or might have stood, at her side."

He concludes: "Mr. Baxter would have done his hero a better service had he argued that Chamberlain pursued appeasement because he believed in it, and not because he sought strength from it. The first argument would have subjected Chamberlain to criticism as one who failed to understand Hitler. The second exposes him to ridicule as one who failed in everything and understood nothing."

The argument continues in the press and Mr. Baxter, I am sure, loves every moment of it.

WE WERE discussing the political mess in North Africa and the public reaction thereto, when a veteran Fleet street reporter recalled this story of his youth.

It was in the early 1900's. A border dispute of some heat and magnitude, involving Pacific territory, had cropped up between the United States and Canada. Hotheads on both sides of the border began uttering threats of war and Canadian circles in London became restive. There was no Dominions Secretary in the British cabinet at that time. The matter came within the orbit of the Colonial Secretary who was Alfred Lyttelton, father of the present Minister of Supply.

The reporter was in Lyttelton's constituency at the time and he proceeded to the Colonial Secretary's residence to interview him. Mr. Lyttelton was in bed, suffering from some slight illness. The reporter detailed the latest news of the border dispute and asked if there would be war. Mr. Lyttelton looked curiously at the reporter and growled, "How did Middlesex do at Lords today?"

That was all, recalled the aging reporter. There was no further comment from Whitehall. The dispute, amicably settled, is now forgotten.

This illustrates, I think, Britain's attitude toward the United States on the question of North African politics. The British obviously don't like General Eisenhower's political arrangements one bit. They believe this excursion into opportunist partnership with anti-democratic elements will cost us dearly in the long run. But they have an adult perception that this too shall pass. And they decline to allow this incident to create bad blood between Britain and the United States.

It seems to me that those persons in the United States who profess to be interested in cordial Anglo-American relations (and who rarely miss an opportunity to cast suspicion on British policy) might take a lesson from the British on how to promote solidarity. No one in authority at Whitehall has rushed forward to point out the difference between the British handling of the Madagascar operation and the American handling of the North African affair.

If the British have not created a first-class row over North Africa it is because they know that America's objective is as clear as her approach is cloudy. A violent protest by the British might get quicker results in North Africa but these would not be worth even a brief period of strained relations between the two peoples.

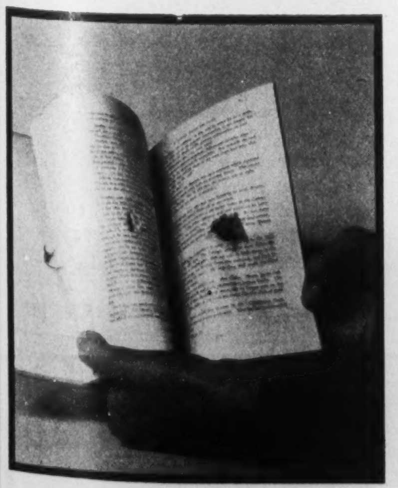
In short, when well-meaning people protest against the North African intrigue, Whitehall's reply is in effect, "How did Middlesex do at Lords today?"

BEST proof that the Nazi party has taken over complete control of the German army is seen by London experts in the fact that German High Command communiques now regularly contain false statements. Fabulous figures on air combat against the R.A.F. and U.S. air forces, and the glib claim that Veliki Luki was held by the Germans, are illustrations that Mr. Goebbels now has a hand in fashioning the communiques.

Hitherto extravagant German claims were made by German radio, by military "spokesmen" and by Nazi party officials. The official communiques held more or less faithfully to the tradition of never telling a deliberate lie. Allowances were made for some measure of deception which has become a necessity of modern warfare. And in the case of naval claims of pure invention, these were excused on the ground that the Wilhelmstrasse must accept the word of unreliable submarine commanders.

But German High Command communiques during the last month bear little relation to the truth. They are full of obvious exaggerations and apparent falsehoods. These confirm the suspicion that the recent elevation of General Zeitzler, Himmler's nominee, to Chief of the General Staff means the complete nazification of the German army and all its traditions.

It must come hard to the Prussian military caste, which for all its brutality had a certain code of honor, to have its strategy outlined by a military amateur and its communiques issued by a professional liar.



"Books must be returned in good condition" is the rule of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. library overseas. This one wasn't. In a Canadian air-gunner's pocket while on flight, it stopped a Nazi bullet, as shown, and probably saved the air-gunner's life.

YOUR ESTATE . . . AND TAXES

"WHAT should be impressed upon the public at this time is the effect of new and increased taxation upon estates generally and the absolute necessity of everyone owning even a moderate estate giving the most careful consideration to the planning of his Will. No one should be satisfied to leave in existence a Will prepared even two or three years ago without knowing what will be the exact position in case of his death under present conditions.

"Legislatures cannot pass laws for individual cases. Hence it is absolutely essential that each person in planning for the future of his dependents should know what is the effect of taxation and the plan that he should adopt that will penalize his beneficiaries to the least extent. The experienced trust officers of National Trust Company, who are dealing every day with the actual administration of estates, and the carrying out of the provisions of Wills, are thoroughly qualified to give advice . . . Such advice, based upon actual experience, coupled with the skilled draftsmanship of the testator's solicitor, should produce a Will that will be a sensible and workable document giving the executor a reasonable plan and the powers necessary to carry it out."

W. M. O'CONNOR
General Manager of the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AT THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

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I. ASSETS OWNED BY THE COMPANY—		
Cash on hand, Dominion and Provincial Bonds and other securities of a quickly negotiable character	$ 1,831,165.78	
Office Premises at Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Edmonton, Mortgages and other securities of a fixed character	3,696,089.93	
		$ 5,527,255.71
II. ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY as Trustee for Savings Depositors and Holders of Guaranteed Trust Certificates—		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 965,771.48	
Dominion and Provincial Bonds and other securities of a quickly negotiable character	9,959,942.75	
Stocks	163,269.60	
Mortgages	7,776,359.11	
		18,865,342.94
III. ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY as Executor and Trustee under Wills, Trusts, Agency Agreements, etc.		293,839,558.27
		$318,232,156.92

THE COMPANY'S EARNINGS

Net Profits for the year after deducting cost of Management, Directors' and Auditors' Fees, contribution to Savings and Pension Fund, Contingencies, etc.	$ 456,324.43
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:	
To provide for Dominion, Provincial and Municipal taxes other than taxes on Real Estate	$ 164,641.27
Regular Quarterly Dividends for the year totalling	240,000.00
Added to surplus	51,683.16
	$ 456,324.43

SERVICES

The Company offers a wide variety of administrative and financial services to both individuals and corporations. For individuals it administers estates and trusts, accepts agencies for real and personal property, receives and invests savings. For corporations it acts as trustee under bond mortgage, as receiver and manager, as liquidator, as transfer agent, as depository under escrow agreements, and in many other ways.

POLICY

It is our firm conviction, based on long experience, that possessors of moderate means should avail themselves of the benefits of experienced corporate administration and we welcome such appointments. A recent analysis of the number of new Estates, Trusts and Agencies in our Estates Department shows:

$25,000 and under	55%
$25,001 to $75,000	24%
$75,001 to $150,000	10%
Over $150,000	11%

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A copy of the annual statement for 1942 will be mailed to those requesting it

CANADIAN TAX AND BORROWING RECORD

FISCAL POLICY OF CANADA COMPARES FAVOURABLY WITH THAT OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Says H. D. BURNS

General Manager — THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA AT 111th ANNUAL MEETING

In his annual address, in which he reviewed the Bank's statement, Mr. Burns also made the following general comments on Canada's fiscal policy:

"This country has pursued a strong and determined financial policy which has been, and is, a potent force working against inflation, and safeguarding the efficient functioning of the body economic.

H. D. BURNS

It is true that, because of the compelling needs of war, the Government has had to do some additional short-term financing with the banks and that such financing is of an expansionist character. But it is equally true that such loans have been kept at a minimum by heavy taxation and by persistent and large-scale borrowing campaigns. Indeed, Canada's record in this regard compares favourably with that of the United States and Great Britain."

Taxation Meets 50% of Requirements. Income Taxes Heavy

"Comparison of Canadian taxation with that of Great Britain and the United States shows that we have not been backward in the use of this important fiscal weapon. In the current fiscal year, it is estimated that the Dominion Government will raise through taxation about 50% of its total financial requirements, which incidentally are now about the same as the entire national income prior to the war. In Great Britain, taxes are expected to cover about 45% of total expenditures, while in the United States the corresponding proportion is slightly over 30%.

"In the sphere of the personal income tax, which is nearest and dearest to our pockets, the Canadian schedule, including the refundable portion, is just about as high as the British and far higher than the American. Indeed, for the middle income brackets, the Canadian rates are somewhat higher than the British, though at the top end of the scale they are a trifle lower and at the bottom end they do not extend so far down into the low incomes. A survey recently published in the Bulletin of the Federal Reserve System brings out the comparison, giving all the figures in their American dollar equivalents. It shows that a single person without dependents having a net income of $2,000 (U.S.) pays $628 in Canada, $624 in Britain, and $353 in the United States. At the $10,000 level, the tax liability becomes $5,229 in Canada, $4,620 in Britain, and $2,914 in the United States. To some extent, these figures overstate the weight of the Canadian tax, since the refundable portion of the Canadian payments is considerably larger than in the other two countries and since, unlike the British, we are permitted to credit certain types of saving against the refundable part of our liability. But in another way, the Canadian tax is heavier than the British: in this country, dividend payments are taxed twice, first as part of net corporate income and then again as personal income, whereas in Britain they are taxed only as personal income."

Suggests Pay-as-you-earn System

"The system of collection could be greatly improved by the adoption of a pay-as-you-earn policy along the lines of what is now known as the Ruml Plan. Last year, the Government took an important step in the right direction by adopting a policy of collecting income taxes at the source of payment on a frequent and regular basis. But significant as this improvement has been, current tax collections still relate to past rather than present income and as a general rule we are all eight months behind in our payments.

"At pre-war rates, this lag did not raise major difficulties but, at the very high rates of today, it works serious injustice and tends to increase tax defaults. To the families of those who die, it leaves a burdensome and sometimes crushing liability. To those who enter the Armed Forces at a sacrifice in income, it presents a bill which may be beyond their capacity to pay and which in any event discriminates against unselfish and patriotic citizens. It also presents serious problems for those who find it necessary to cease active or full-time work, whether for reasons of age or poor health. And for everyone who is subject to the risk of a reduction or loss of income—and who is not in this category? — the present system leaves a dangerous liability. The pay-as-you-earn system would solve these problems without any significant loss of current revenue to the Government."

Public Borrowing Record Impressive

"As in the realm of taxation, Canada's record in the sphere of public borrowing is an impressive one. Canadians have shown a fine response to the war borrowing campaigns, as is indicated by the fact that last year two Victory Loans were floated raising the enormous total of $1,838 millions in new money. By comparison with the experience of the last war and with the record of other countries, this is an achievement in which the people of Canada may take justifiable pride.

"But let us not imagine that it is good enough. More and more saving, through the curtailment of spending, is urgently required. By confining our expenditures to only the necessary minimum, we shall be contributing greatly to the fullest prosecution of the war, and shall also be safeguarding the purchasing power of our money and our savings, and easing the problems of readjustment in the after-war period."

Pays Tribute to United States

"I would like this year again to refer to our gallant neighbour, the United States of America. Since December, 1941, the United States has quadrupled her output of arms and has sent her troops in great numbers to the battlefronts across both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. An indication of the staggering size of the United States' war programme is conveyed by the fact that it calls for the expenditure of the astronomical sum of $100,000,000,000 in the coming fiscal year, and that in the present fiscal year some $75,000,000,000 will be spent."

E

THE LONDON LETTER

Socialist M.P.'s Oppose "Piecemeal Redistribution"

Delayed.

BY P. O'D.

EVEN in so old and settled a country as England, there are astonishing shifts of population from one area to another. The war has naturally increased this tendency—the effects of the "blitz" and evacuation, the movement of workers to new factory districts. But the war is not entirely responsible.

Even before the war it was obvious that something would have to be done about the redistribution of seats in Parliament. Certain areas had fallen far below the number of residents to justify their having a representative in the House. Others were, on the basis of population, entitled to three or even four Members instead of one.

A quite obvious way of meeting the difficulty is merely to increase the number of representatives in Parliament, without bothering about a redistribution of seats—an unpleasant business bound to cause a good deal of local heart-burning. But there are equally obvious difficulties in the way of this solution.

Already there are 615 Members—considered by cynical persons to be about 500 too many. Besides, the House of Commons has seating capacity for only 400, which may be very awkward at times, but which has the pleasant effect of insuring that there can never be too many M.P.'s sitting about at any one time, unless they are prepared to go up into the galleries, where they are comparatively innocuous. It is not suggested that the new Commons Chamber, to be erected some day in place of the old one that the Nazis destroyed, will be very much larger.

The present number of M.P.'s is based roughly on an average of one for every 70,000 of the population. If this figure is to be maintained—or any other average, for that matter—there must obviously be a redistribution of seats. Hence the demand. Hence also the opposition.

London would be more affected than most parts of the country by such a change in representation. The central districts would be obliged to merge with their neighbors, and so would have fewer Members. The outer suburban fringe would be split up—some of the districts into as many as four—and thus would have many more Members. But the central districts are predominantly Socialist, and the outer ones predominantly Conservative. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Socialist minority on the Home Office Committee concerned with the problem should have put up a bitter fight against what they described as "piecemeal redistribution". They knew a threat when they saw one.

There is also the sad case of Scotland, with its just over 3,000,000 voters. On a strictly statistical basis, Scotland is due to lose about 12 Members. And no true Scot is likely to resign himself very readily to any such encroachment of the Sassenach. But he will perhaps console himself with the reflection that his "brither Scots", who have gone south, are probably running the show down there, and that, whatever happens, the interests of old Scotland are not likely to suffer. It is a well-based confidence.

Stars for Teacher

It isn't often that a teacher of elocution gets a packed theatre and a stage full of stars to do honor to her—yes, her—on her retirement. But that is the pleasant experience that befell Miss Elsie Fogerty the other day, when a whole host of her former pupils and their friends gathered in the New Theatre at a special matinée to give expression to their gratitude and affection. But then Miss Fogerty is no ordinary teacher of elocution. As Lord Lytton said, in making a presentation to her, she has done as much as anyone now alive for the great cause of good speaking on the English stage.

Miss Fogerty was the founder and principal of the Central School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art, and most of the present stars of the English stage have at one time or another studied under her direction. The list includes Edith Evans, Sybil Thorndike, Peggy Ashcroft, John Gielgud, Laurence Olivier, and Nicholas Hannen—to name only some of those who took part in the jubilee matinée.

It is true that a good many critics—and not merely the old fogeys among them—consider that modern standards of stage diction are slovenly and low. There is far too much mumbling and slurring of words. Not that anyone is pleading for a revival of the orotund, declamatory style of the old stagers. But surely there is some decent mean between that and speaking one's lines as if one were talking in one's sleep, or merely for the benefit of the other people on the stage. The audience shouldn't be made to feel that it is eavesdropping.

In this connection there is a story told of that really beautiful speaker, Irene Vanbrugh. Someone was criticizing a rather old-fashioned actor of the flamboyant type, and described him as a "ham".

"Perhaps he is," said Miss Vanbrugh, "but what the whole English stage needs just now more than anything else is another good helping of ham all around." And she wasn't making a war-time joke about the food-rationing.

A Cockney at Malta

Recently I had a chat with a man just back from Malta, where he had command of an anti-aircraft battery. He had been there for two solid years—perhaps I should say, two shaken years, considering the way the bombs rattled down like cataclysmic hail on that devoted island. He had a great story to tell, much of which is, of course, now known to all the world. But there are a couple of bits of it which I would like to retell here, because they seemed to me vivid and amusing, and because not even the most watchful censor could object to my repeating them.

The first concerned the arrival of the Spitfires. For months and months, remember, Malta had been hammered mercilessly from the air day and night. The anti-aircraft defence was first-class—possibly the best in the world—but the air-cover was as nearly as made no difference non-existent. The original three Gladiators (Faith, Hope, and Charity, as they were named) went on fighting in what can only be described as a miraculous way, but they hadn't a chance on earth, or above it, when the Germans arrived with their new Messerschmidts and Fokkers.

The Hurricanes, which came later, were better, but not good enough—especially not nearly well enough armed to deal with the big German bombers. They could fight off the Italians, but not the Germans. Incidentally, my friend was very frank in his praise of the German airmen.

"Swine, if you like," he said, "but brave swine and skilful swine. They picked out an objective and they went on hammering it until it was destroyed, no matter what their losses were. And their losses were heavy. We may have been weak in the air, but we had had plenty of Ack-Ack practice. We got a lot of them."

Things grew steadily worse, with the Germans engaged in an all-out effort to neutralize the island, so that Rommel's convoys of supplies could get across to Africa. And the interval between Malta's own convoys became longer and longer. There was a shortage of almost everything, even ammunition. Then one day the Spitfires arrived, 60 or more of them—flown, you may remember, from the aircraft-carrier Wasp, which managed to get within flying range. That was a black day for Germans as well as Italians.

Battles went on all over the sky. Some of the Spitfires were destroyed, but far more of the enemy. This is the bit of my friend's description which seemed to me so apt, and also so amusing.

"Looking out towards Sicily," he said, "the sea was all dotted with little rubber boats and airmen in them paddling for dear life. Dash it all, it was just like Henley Regatta!"

Could anything give you a better idea of the scene, or of the spirit of exhilaration and relief in which these sorely tried and battered men watched it?

The other bit of his story which especially appealed to me as an instance of the amazing way in which the defenders kept up their spirits, was an announcement he heard from a little Cockney sergeant on duty at the loudspeaker to give warning of approaching enemy aircraft. It was at the most desperate stage of the island's ordeal, when most people's nerves were drawn very taut indeed. Five Italian bombers, of the type called "Cant", were signalled as coming in to drop their eggs. This is the way the little Cockney announced them to the battery.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the management 'as much pleasure in announcing the Five Cant Brothers, world-famous hacrobats, 'oo 'ave been brought 'ere with no thought of trouble or expense. Po-si-tive-ve-ly their last happearance."

"And it was," said my friend, "the last for four of them."

No color line here: Brigadier-Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the U.S. Army's only Negro general, watches one of his men repair a truck, "somewhere in England." Negro troops abroad have won reputations for sobriety, courtesy, all-round good discipline.

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England's Long Pilgrimage

ENGLISH SOCIAL HISTORY, by G. M. Trevelyan. (Longmans, Green, $5.50.)

THE Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, perhaps the ablest of modern historians, has pictured in this noble book the march of six centuries from the birth of Chaucer to the end of the Victorian era. His aim has been to find in contemporary records how the people of England lived and wrought, how their thinking was reflected in the changing economic and political scene. Since the reigns of Kings make only an artificial set of divisions he has turned rather to definite eras as described by poets or eminent prose writers of each several time. So he begins with the age of Chaucer and finds rich ore in the Canterbury Tales, continues with the age of Caxton the great-grandfather of all printers, with Tudor England, with Shakespeare, John Bunyan, Daniel Defoe, and Dr. Johnson. From then onwards the material is so abundant as to be almost a spate.

He points out that the change from feudal England to the scene of today has been a constant movement, but almost never perceived by each living generation.

Each change trails with it some of the old customs so that the overlapping is imperceptible. For example, Mediaevalism still persists in Parliament, the Law and the Church, and even in the trade-unions. Foreign wars had but little effect upon the lives of the people and the Wars of the Roses "were only a skin-eruption on the surface of English life."

Much more serious was the Black Death of 1348 and 49 when from one-third to one-half of the population died. Scarcity of labor greatly increased wages and destroyed the accepted notion that the people on any great nobleman's estate were tied to the land.

But any summary of the book is out of the question, the content is so tightly packed. The grace of the author's narration is well-known. He writes as one conversing; a wise but urbane companion, not even pitying the ignorance of the reader.

Corner-Stone of Teaching

POETIC PILGRIMAGE, an Essay in Education by B. C. Diltz. (Clarke, Irwin, $2.00.)

WHAT do you believe? If you are a teacher of cultural subjects, such as English literature, (says this author) you must believe something. Two theories are before you and you're compelled to choose. The first of these holds that man is out of harmony with nature and creation; that he is an animal, but with one dim candle of spirituality faintly burning in his soul. If the animal nature is indulged habitually the candle will go out. But if the light is sheltered and nourished by an active search for the will of God concerning you, it may illuminate your personality and give leadership to your neighbors.

The second theory considers man as a perfected creation with no responsibility but to his own will; that he is free to do as he likes, to indulge every appetite. Out of the variety of experience he is supposed to gain strength of personality and dominance of his surroundings.

This latter idea, pressed to its conclusion, has produced individual barbarians of unexampled cruelty, and predatory nations, the very name of which is malodorous.

On the other hand, the Christian ideal has been the activating force of society, the sole begetter of individual splendor and social achievement. So the teacher had better follow the Christian way, for only then can he appreciate the inner conflicts, the hopes and fears that come to expression in great art, and enlarge the general understanding.

With this theorem, well and truly stated, goes the corollary; that poetry must be "experienced" before it is taught, and therefore that the teacher must have accumulated reserves of culture and understanding if he is to lead his pupils in the right way.

Following this powerful introduction is a series of sample lessons on a number of poems, designed to steer the pupil away from dryasdust analysis and technique towards "feeling" the poetry. This section, naturally, is of professional rather than of general interest. The author is a Professor of Methods in the Ontario College of Education, and has handled a difficult theme with considerable power.

Things Various

GOOD NEWS, a Book of Lenten Devotion by Father Roland F. Palmer. (Thorn Press, 60c.)

THIS is a series of little sermons, admirably written in a cheerful spirit, based on the successive phrases of the Apostles' Creed, and setting forth the reasonableness of doctrine. Archbishop Owen writes the introduction.

STELLA, a Gentlewoman of the Eighteenth Century, by Herbert Davis. (Macmillans, $2.00.)

THE President of Smith College who has long been interested in Swift and his times delivered the Alexander Lectures, three in number, at the University of Toronto in March, 1942, first paying a tribute of affection to his former chief, Professor W. J. Alexander, head of the Department of English from 1889 to 1926. This book is a revised edition of the lectures and perhaps is out of the fashion since it finds nothing scandalous in the relations of the Dean and his witty protege. It disdains Macaulay's weeping over Stella and politely disagrees with Denis Johnston's genealogical theories.

LISTEN, GERMANY, by Thomas Mann. (Ryerson, $1.85.)

THIS is a translation of twenty-five German broadcasts made through the B.B.C. between October 1940 and August, 1942 by the most eminent German literary artist, a refugee living in the United States. Proofs that they have been heard, even though the penalty for listening is death, have come from Belgium, Holland, France and even from enslaved Germany.

The vigor of these addresses, their power of invective directed against the bestial Hitler regime, are all the more influential from the lips of a mild and gentle soul. The burden is always this: "Rise against this insane and bloodthirsty rabble who march into the degradation of defeat, dragging you after them as slaves." It is a protest against the utter fouling of the name of Germany among the other peoples of the world.

What Jimmie Cannon Sees

THE SERGEANT SAYS, by Sgt. Jimmie Cannon. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

OUT of the New York life that begins when the theatres let-out and continues until dawn have come several literary figures of importance. Proper people, like mother, in the limerick "raised their eyebrows slightly" at Ring Lardner and Damon Runyan using a strange lingo unknown to the Colleges. But Lardner, for all the surface humor, was a satirist, a Broadway Juvenal.

Here is another, Jimmie Cannon, educated, like Sam Weller, on the streets; a cub-reporter in the era of the gangsters, the pal of gamblers, bartenders, pugilists and tough guys of all sorts, male and female; a sports-writer, a night-club hound, crusted with a crude knowingness; and yet, probably unknown to himself, a lad with a well of pity in his heart for people who have been shoved around. He began to write little sketches of what he heard and saw in the "hot spots" of the town and found them printed with a by-line, journalism's *honoris causa*.

Then as the news began to come in from Europe about men hanged for listening to a broadcast, about nuns stripped and chased through the streets by storm-troopers, about the Jews, he enlisted in the United States infantry, not waiting for the draft. And he found a story in every corner just itching to be written. Here was a buddy named Private Robert Hopkins waiting in a queue to get to the telephone. And when he got there still shivering from the cold and gusty wind, he made a person-to-person call to Mr. Harry Hopkins, his father at the White House.

But you can't describe this book; it's a mixture of toughness and beauty, of humor and a deep pity, of exultation and of authentic poetry written in a vivid slang. Read this extract: "All of us, the guys who sat in the Guinane Club know this is the last chance we have. We can't blow this one. We, the cheaters and the useless guys, have dignity for the first time in our lives. We were squatters in this world. We accepted a ready-made civilization and let it die because Helen Morgan was Camille on a baby-grand. Bet on us, the guys who thought of Peggy Joyce as their dream-girl, the guys who drank too much and had too many hangovers. Bet on us, because after all these years we finally know the score."

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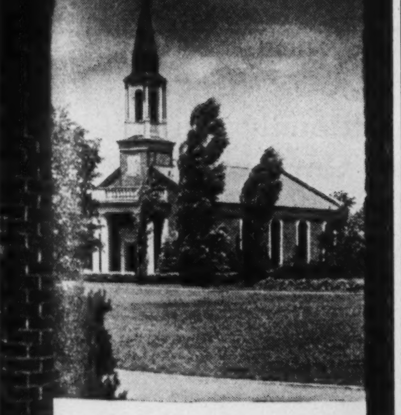

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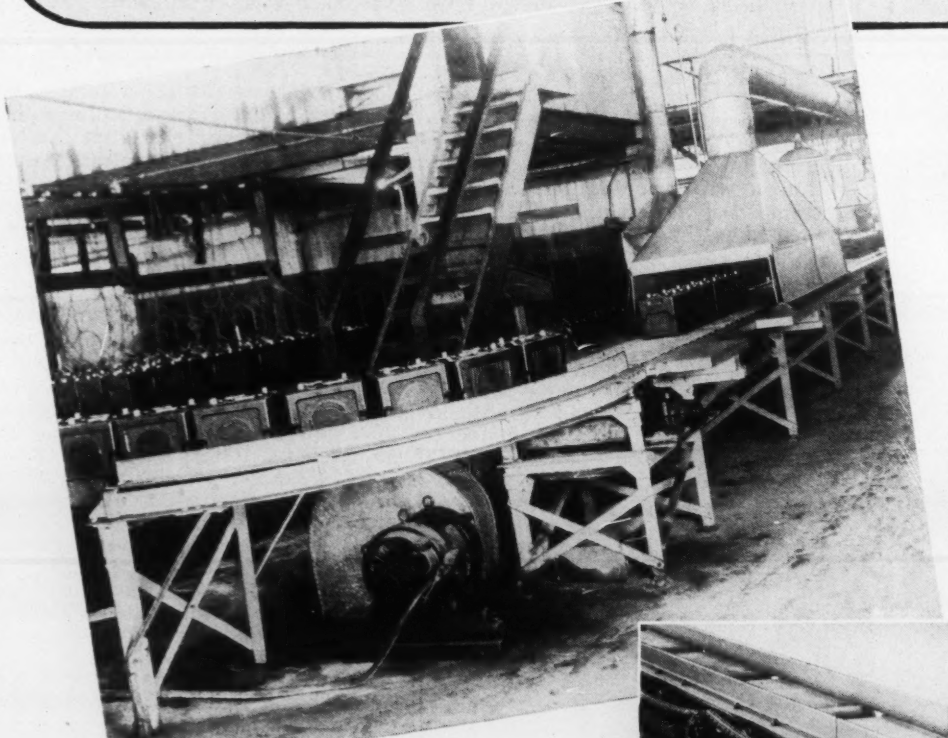

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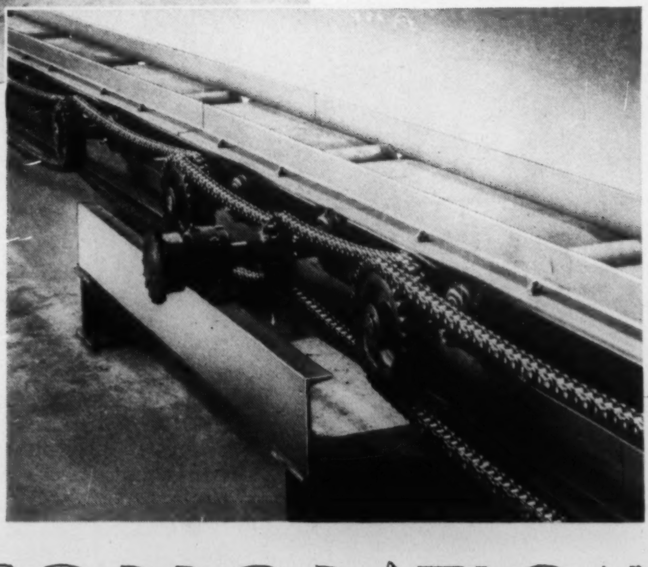

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Carte du Jour for Paris

BY BERNICE COFFEY

FROM Free French sources we hear of a most unusual nutrition publicity campaign now being directed at Parisian housewives upon the order of the German occupants. Unlike our current campaign which pleads with us to eat the things that build good health, the Germans are trying to sell the French on the idea of putting rats on the carte du jour.

This official propaganda has been as carefully dressed up with pseudo scientific arguments as an outlaw patent medicine. Specialists and a member of the medical profession made the following statement: "Rats are fit for consumption. In fact their flesh is better than that of either pigs or rabbits. If the public only realized it, it would be easier for them to overcome their insurmountable repugnance to the rat, and introduce it into the diet — thus augmenting the meat ration of everyone."

All this concern does not stem from a desire for the French to have sufficient to eat, but to lessen the multitudes of rats in the city.

To the people of Paris the idea is not a new one. In 1871, French housewives learned, also through the German occupation, the flavor of rat meat. During the first World War too, though Paris was not occupied by the Germans, many Parisians once again were obliged to eat rats in order to sustain life.

Now for the third time in the lives of many, German occupation means famine and the obligation to eat dogs, cats and rats. Is it any wonder that for the Parisian, the very name German is integrally linked with "Rat"?

Plant Life

Ordinary house plants such as the cyclamen, philodendron, ferns can be as glamorous as orchids for those with the wit to perceive their hidden possibilities. At least that's the line taken by the Seven Seas Shop (Eaton's), and far be it from us to deny it when the Shop has gone all out to prove by examples that this is so.

Other years at this season the shop had made rather a point of all sorts of beautiful arrangements worked out in cut flowers. This year, however, they have produced what amount to practically cost-less arrangements. It is always open season on ideas and, since the people at the shop are not stuffy about sharing theirs, we don't think they will object if the rest of us borrow a few.

Last fall this column described some of the shop's tricks with weeds and driftwood. The driftwood idea received so much applause they are using it again this Spring. For instance—two pieces of the twisted grey-brown wood are placed against a philodendron—its base masked by bronze-green moss—and the tendrils of the plant twined up and around the wood in a fresh, natural woodsy arrangement.

In another grouping the philodendron is placed in front of a high wrought iron candelabra, and curls around and up the base to the candles — red candles shading from red to purple.

Following in the footsteps of Constance Spry, the English woman who taught us that flowers are more effective in unusual containers than carelessly jammed stem to stem in any vase, they use a Beleek centrepiece (circa 1830) which, along with a number of other fine old pieces, arrived from England the other day. The centrepiece is a handsome affair of combined bisque and glaze with a base on which repose the figures of a sea-horse, a mermaid and a child blowing a horn. Each figure is separated by curled sea-shells—perfect for the darkly veined cyclamen leaves placed in them. From the base rises a shaft of coral and tiny sea shells and in these tiny baby leaves of the cyclamen have been placed. The large shallow plate on top of the shaft holds a composition consisting of fern and philodendron.

We find to our cost that this column's powers of resistance drop practically to nil once we start browsing around this shop. Just to run lightly over some of the things that bring on acute attacks of that "I want" feeling:

Shiny Mexican tin trays (Mexican tin is the current darling of New York's most important decorators), well and strongly made, traced with fine economy of line with designs characteristic of "south of the border, down Mexico way", deep rims to prevent things sliding off the edge, generous in size, surprisingly modest in price. . . . Some of the most original pottery lapel ornaments to meet these eyes in many a day. Most of them are little faces exuding such good nature they give one a warm feeling just to look at them. We fell in love with the slant-eyed Eskimo face framed in a parka of real fur . . . . copies of old wood knife boxes, complete to wooden pegs, deep enough to be used for passing around drinks, for fruit, or to fill with flowers.

Curtain Call

One need not be very old to recall—perhaps with a nostalgic twinge—the time when windows were hung with lace curtains of varying degrees of elegance. Nottingham lent itself to a rigidly starched effect that conveyed an unmistakable impression of the staunch respectability that reigned within. But the hall-mark of elegance was windows hung with curtains of exquisitely embroidered net that came from the looms of either France or Switzerland. Most of these have been banished by changing fashions in decoration—to be replaced by the more neutral streamlined venetian blind, simple drapes or discreet net.

Those individuals who by some fortunate chance happen to have put out of sight but not out of mind some of the finer curtains may have a treasure of unexpected value. Some of New York's best designers are transforming them into afternoon and dinner dresses. One of these has the open front outlined from neckline to hem with the scallopped and embroidered border and short little cape sleeves that also make use of the border. The neckline is a simple round one caught at the front opening. There's a narrow black suede belt and the dress is worn over a dark slip. Add elbow length black gloves, a tiny black hat, and you have an ensemble of great charm that is not beyond the copycat efforts of one's own little dressmaker.

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2 You can donate your fat dripping, scrap fat and bones to your local Voluntary Salvage Committee if they collect them in your community, or—

3 You can continue to place out your Fats and Bones for collection by your Street Cleaning Department where such a system is in effect.

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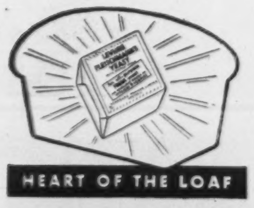

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The ALPINE

WORLD OF WOMEN

Window Shopping in London

BY BETTIE CAMERON SMAIL

YOU would probably be surprised at the amount of smart clothes in the shops in London today. The fourth Winter of war proves the really great achievement of clothes rationing. Because everyone has the same number of coupons (growing children excepted) no one can buy too much and create a shortage. Fewer goods are being produced and fewer must be bought. Yet in the fourth Winter clothes are gay, plentiful and smart.

I will give you an idea of what it is like shopping in London at the moment, supposing you had collected enough coupons for a trousseau or to spend if your husband was coming home on leave. There are several model dress shops in Berkeley Street and their window dressing is very little different from peacetime, but styles have changed, and what is smart has changed and the models displayed in the windows are different.

Instead of glamorous backless evening dresses there are long-sleeved house dresses and dinner dresses. These can no longer be embroidered or beaded by order of the Board of Trade so contrast in colors is the scheme of the moment.

This morning the window held a typical wartime wardrobe. Firstly a beautiful nutria fur coat. For those who can afford today's prices it is far wiser to spend eighteen precious coat coupons on a long lasting coat than on one that will only do two seasons. There was a smart pepper and salt check suiting dress and tailored jacket. Very trim and neat, conforming to all the utility regulations, short skirt, with only two inverted pleats, no trimming, no cuffs, no pocket flaps.

The afternoon dress of purple wool had short sleeves, padded shoulders and a slightly gathered bodice, two pockets sliced diagonally into the sides of the slightly full skirt; a smart turban with a wool scarf of the same color as the dress to wind round the head or the throat or leave to float dramatically in the wind. The dinner dress was typical of today. It was made in fine wool and its dramatic appearance depended entirely upon the choice of colors. The waistcoat front of the tailored top and the wide sash were in soft aquamarine blue, the rest of dress in rich carmine.

Since the order to carry gas masks all the time has been changed one no longer sees gas mask cases to match suits and dresses. They were a common feature at the start of the war and most evening dresses had a case and handbag combined to tone with the dress.

Further up Berkeley Street the windows contained smart hats, small and practical chiefly, but several inspiring pieces of nonsense, too. Furtrimmed hats cost a small fortune. There were three well-cut tweed suits, at controlled prices. One was scarlet, one was emerald green and one was purple. No one wants to wear black now either at work or on leave. Smart black must be immaculate and it is impossible to look lastingly immaculate when you have to queue for buses or wait ages for a taxi or get crushed in the bustle of the underground.

Quality's the Word

Overcoats, too, are colored. None of them may be fur-trimmed, but fur fabric yokes, sleeves, or front panels make for a change from the now usual plain colored belted coats.

The shops in Oxford Street, big department stores with huge display windows, look most unwarlike except for such notices as "utility", "austerity", and "no window lighting owing to fuel economy". The dresses and the coats in the windows are good quality, cut and color.

The now rigid Board of Trade utility rules will probably have an everlastingly good effect on the taste of the average person. Plainness in dress always errs in the right direction and with fewer styles and colors to go wrong on there is not so much room for mistakes.

Inside, the shops have as much merchandise as you would expect from the window display, unlike the stories one hears of Germany where the window display hides an empty stock room. In every department there are attractive dresses, coats, suits, hats. None of them are extreme or very exciting but they are gay and suitable and styled in the theme of our life here today. Good tonic that they are, new clothes fall into their right perspective in wartime London.

Recently on a wet and gloomy morning I decided that the only thing that would raise my spirits for now and the future was the purchase of a new hat. It scarcely seems possible but I have not bought a new hat since the Summer of 1940, despite the fact that during that time I have been beauty editress of "Vogue". Hats are still uncouponed so my self-restraint you must realize has been very great. The real reason is, I suppose, that having been a fashion editress for some years I have got into the habit of buying a whole new outfit together, suit, hat, shoes, jersey, etc. I haven't had a new suit since 1940 so I have not needed another hat.

A Hat by Erik

So I went into Erik's in Brook Street. I have had hats from him for years, first in Paris and later in London. Once I got him to fly over from Paris and make hats for me in front of the Television camera. The paint outside most of the shops in London is very shabby now, but not so at Erik's. The white paint glistened. Inside the long mirrors reflected soft gray carpet, black velvet seats and one or two typical models on tall stands.

Much as I longed to try on, and be tempted by, a small sky blue grosgrain cocktail hat with little black bows and a lacey veil, I was firm and left it on the stand. I said I wanted a colored felt to wear with a black suit. The kind of hat that I could carry by the elastic on my bicycle handle pedalling to the station, look right in on the train, doing business in London, wear to a smart restaurant for lunch. In fact a general service hat with a gay air of smartness and rightness. A taller order than Erik usually has to cope with.

There was a wide brimmed tomato colored velour that swept up the back and out at the side. There was a golden tan felt with a square crown stabbed with a spotted goose feather. There was a red tucked felt with a feather wound round the crown. There were also numerous enchanting black absurdities obviously designed to be worn on the gayest and most riotous leave. But mostly there were smart felts with deep fitting crowns, wise country colors with a tang to them and modest trimmings.

I beckoned the elderly vendeuse and asked her if the tomato colored velours could be made for me with a slightly smaller brim.

"I am sorry, Madam," she said, "I can only book your order now. Since the new restrictions our sales have been greatly restricted and we have no more available quotas until two months hence."

My heart sank. I was speechless. It was so long since I had bought a hat it seemed impossible that now I had actually made up my mind to it I could not get the one I wanted. I asked further questions and found if I wanted a second model it could not be granted me for three months. By that time what would have happened to my spirits, and I would surely want a different kind of hat anyway.

I looked sorrowfully at the tomato colored velours with the wide brim. It looked even more attractive than it did at first. I asked the price. "Seven and a half guineas, Madame."

I put the hat tenderly back on the stand. That was twice as much as I had ever even thought of paying for a hat. What an expensive spirit raiser! I felt like going home and putting my old Paris hats in glass cases.

Who would ever have dreamed that hats would have become such rare and expensive objects?

Mary Halsey, Hollywood starlet, collects insignia of the United Nations, wears them on a coat fashioned on the lines of a man's chesterfield.

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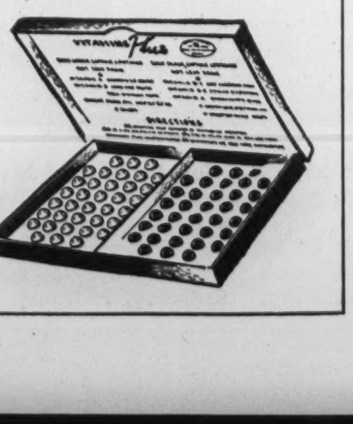

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Amazing Leningrad Symphony

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE night of January 26, 1943, must be regarded as the most illustrious in the annals of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, not only because the first performance in Canada of Dmitri Shostakovich's Seventh or "Leningrad" Symphony was a historic event of the first order, but because it provided unassailable proof of the genius of its conductor, Sir Ernest MacMillan, and the efficiency of the orchestra created by his unquenchable ambition and enthusiasm. The present writer has had the privilege of hearing almost every great or near-great conductor who has appeared in America since the days of Anton Seidl, and never has he heard any conductor rise to more exalted emotional heights than did Sir Ernest in the peak moments of this amazing work.

None of the great men of the past had to grapple with difficulties so extreme from a purely technical standpoint. This symphony baffled two of the greatest living orchestral interpreters, Sir Henry Wood, who conducted the first performance outside of Russia, in London in June last, and Artur Toscanini, who directed the first American performance in an NBC broadcast shortly after. In the case of the latter it may be said that despite its wonderful advances radio is not now and probably never will be an adequate medium for such a stupendous tonal experiment.

The present conflict has produced methods of warfare stranger and more terrible than anything ever dreamed of by military commanders in the past; it has inspired in the case of Shostakovich a kind of music that would have been inconceivable and incomprehensible a few years ago. The amazing fact about Sir Ernest's interpretation was that despite the Titanic daring and colossal ingenuity of Shostakovich, the tonal flow never seemed muddled. It sent its message home to the hearts of a vast audience in a magical way. The cheers of a standing throng at the conclusion were testimony to that. When one mentions that there are times when various sections of the orchestra are simultaneously playing at different tempo, and that mixed tonalities are the rule rather than the exception, the conductor's triumph becomes the more remarkable.

Shostakovich cabled from Moscow a message of greeting to conductor and orchestra; and his fiery spirit seemed to have entered into Sir Ernest, and was by him transmitted to the orchestra, especially to the drummer responsible for many of the most stirring effects. The splendor of the conductor's emotional urge, his amazing generalship in handling countless hazardous details, won a victory in an adventure that might easily have ended in a fiasco.

Truly Great Conductor

Sir Ernest conducted without a score, a feat which in this case was not merely a demonstration of an amazing memory but almost essential to success. The advantage of such a course falls to the players rather than the conductor, for it enables the latter to keep in closer personal touch with his men. With a score so complex and so completely untraditional the intimate personal *rapport* was absolutely essential. The triumph achieved by Sir Ernest where more famous men of an older generation have failed was in another respect also unique. No performance elsewhere has been given with so few rehearsals. Only a man whose genius inspires his associates could have accomplished such results under such a handicap. This performance should awaken a consciousness of how truly great a conductor Canada possesses in MacMillan—one who is entitled to stand on a parity with all of his famous contemporaries.

So much has been published regarding the Seventh Symphony in recent months that I refrain from analytical details. When the composer was working on the first movement (the finest part of the work) a blitz as terrible as that suffered by London the previous summer was in progress in Leningrad. Shostakovich tried to present in tone, and by unheard-of-harmonic devices, both the actual terrors of conflict and the human aspects of the tragedy. No words could express so intensely, so prodigiously, as he has expressed in tone that supreme will to victory in the Russian people which has so amazed mankind.

Vronsky and Babin

The first movement could stand alone as a heroic work complete in itself, though the immediate material is at times momentarily dull even when conducted with the deepest fervor. The finale has the same magical stimulus as the opening. The whole work runs for eighty minutes. Since the concert I have been repeatedly asked whether it is a work that will live. Nobody is in a position to make answers for posterity! All I know is that it has a fullness of individual inspiration that, when adequately revealed, makes it indescribably stimulating and interesting for listeners of today.

I could not help thinking of Shostakovich a night or two later when I heard the great Russian duo-piano team of Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin play with exquisite poetic appeal the cool and lovely "Melodie" of Gluck. How strangely dissimilar this music sounded! It is the glory of music that it is so various, more various even than literature. In their program these two artists, who in their playing are "two souls with but a single thought," gave us a sense of this. Perfect as their ensemble has always been it grows in subtlety with each successive appearance. Jointly they have a gift of evoking the inner quality of every work they play. This was evident in the Bach Sonata (for harpsichord) in C minor and the Schumann Andante and Variations. In the latter the exquisite tints of their nuancing were especially manifest. The verve and brilliance of Rachmaninoff's two-piano arrangement of his orchestral suite "Symphonic Dances," opus 45, revealed both the majestic tone of Mr. Babin and the delicious expertness in florid passages of Miss Vronsky. The magic of their style was vividly exemplified in "Ritmo" (Rhythm) by the Seville composer, Manuel Infante.

Russian composers, no matter how famous, will tackle anything. An example is Stravinsky's "Circus Polka." It was no doubt a press agent's stunt which prompted the engagement of a celebrated ballet composer to write a dance for the Barnum elephants, but the result is fascinating, piquant and decorous,—for elephants are decorous in movement.

Various Concerts

The noted soprano, Anne Brown, is so much like a white girl that when she sang at the Proms last summer I was doubtful as to her racial origins, even though she had created the feminine lead in Gershwin's opera "Porgy and Bess." However she admits Negro descent, and is thus one of a group that is effectively demonstrating artistic equality with white vocalists. The warmth and beauty of her tones, the phenomenal ease of her production and breath control, and the temperamental elegance of her phrasing make her a delight to listen to. In two famous "Porgy" lyrics the manner in which she could make her voice swell like an organ was fascinating. Opera is said to be her goal, and the dramatic power of her singing of an aria from Massenet's "Le Cid" shows that is no idle ambition. She sings every type of lyric well, whether it be the O'Connor-Morris setting of a 300-year old hymn "Alleluia," Richard Strauss's "Caecilie" or racy American folk songs.

Many got a surprise at Eaton Auditorium last week when Gerhard Kander, a German Jewish refugee not yet 22, gave his first local recital. In boyhood he was taught by two world-famous men, Carl Flesch and Adolph Busch. When he came to Toronto a year ago he found equally famous instructor in Kathleen Parlow. His tone is pure and lustrous, and his style remarkably finished. While he possesses unusual power and intensity he did not exploit these assets for exhibition purposes. In a standard program he had very valuable assistance at the piano from Frances Marr, who has a most comprehensive knowledge of the violin repertory.

All-Russian Concert

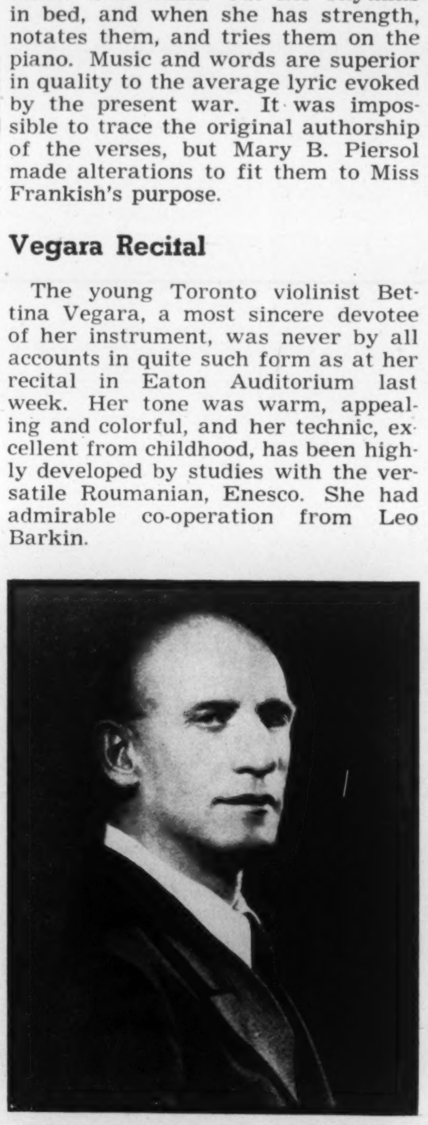
In support of the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund Boris Hambourg has arranged for this Saturday evening, February 6, at Massey Hall a concert of Russian music which should be of exceptional interest. The Hart House Quartet will play, with the aid of Ray Lev, pianist, the piano quintet by Shostakovitch which won the Stalin Prize of 1940. Two new patriotic Russian songs will be sung by Oscar Natzke and other artists to be heard will be Olga Kondakova, soprano, and Leo Barkin, accompanist. All performers, by special courtesy of the Musicians' Protective Association, are giving their services for the cause.

Notes of the Week

Alma A. Frankish, an invalid in Gravenhurst Sanitarium, has composed an appealing setting of a sacred song of exceptional literary excellence, "God of the Lofty Mountains" (Gordon V. Thompson). It is said that the composer, despite her illness is deeply musical by temperament. She thinks out her rhythms in bed, and when she has strength, notates them, and tries them on the piano. Music and words are superior in quality to the average lyric evoked by the present war. It was impossible to trace the original authorship of the verses, but Mary B. Piersol made alterations to fit them to Miss Frankish's purpose.

Vegara Recital

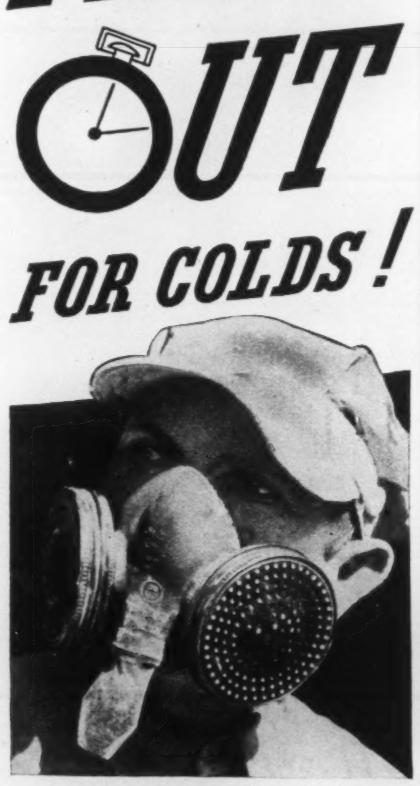
The young Toronto violinist Bettina Vegara, a most sincere devotee of her instrument, was never by all accounts in quite such form as at her recital in Eaton Auditorium last week. Her tone was warm, appealing and colorful, and her technic, excellent from childhood, has been highly developed by studies with the versatile Roumanian, Enesco. She had admirable co-operation from Leo Barkin.



Dimitri Mitropoulos, eminent conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, coming to Massey Hall, Toronto, on annual visit, February 11.

The McGill String Quartet of Montreal: Alexander Brott, Mildred Goodman, Edwin Sherrard, Lottee Goetzel. At Toronto Conservatory Music Hall, with Robert McBride as a guest artist. Saturday, February 13.

NO TIME OUT FOR COLDS!



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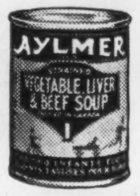

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THE FILM PARADE

The Stars and Their Legends

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

A VISITING executive from Hollywood once told me that the maximum life expectancy of a star on the screen was seven years. After that the best he could hope for was a minor stage career or retirement into character roles.

A stage star, he pointed out, can last for ever because his audiences are small and constantly renewed. The screen star however is everywhere at once, his looks and talent and personality are squandered daily on thousands of screens across America. No star can stand this tremendous drain indefinitely. The absorptive rate of the screen is so high that by the end of seven years he has nothing left to offer his public. Presently he has no public either.

If the seven-year-life-span theory is true, by actuarial reckoning, then it is obvious that a good many of our stars are living on borrowed time. There is Gary Cooper for instance. And Marlene Dietrich. And Joan Crawford. All three turned up on our local screens this week and all three drew the crowds they have been attracting steadily since the early Thirties.

What is needed for long-term survival apparently is something more than looks, talent, energy and even luck. It is conceivably a certain legend that attaches itself to the star on the one hand and the public imagination on the other. As long as the star can support the legend, the legend can be trusted to support the star.

With Gary Cooper it is the legend of the Common Man. Mr. Cooper is always John Doe, heightened and dramatized but still fundamentally the unassuming male citizen whose special triumphs or tragedies on the screen never separate him from his fellow men. He is the broken-down baseball player, the small-town saxophonist, the rookie who turned out to be the best shot in the American Army yet never rose above the rank of sergeant. We admire him as we admire our democracy, believing if only theoretically that John Doe will always emerge triumphant because his essential human dignity is invulnerable.

It was inevitable that Gary Cooper should play Lou Gehrig, the janitor's son who rose to be the Pride of the Yankees. The Gehrig story fits in perfectly with the Cooper legend of modest yet heroic achievement. The treatment of the material was subject naturally to the star's limitations as a baseball player and there are few grandstand moments. As it stands however it is the faithful, very human, story of the American hero who lived a model life without knowing it or ever suspecting that he would someday be the subject of inspirational biography.

It is also the story of his love affair with the future Mrs. Gehrig (Teresa Wright) and of their subsequent pleasantly average but deeply touching marriage; a marriage shadowed from the beginning in the eyes of the audience by the final tragedy that every American knows by heart.

"Pride of the Yankees" is a satisfying though relatively uneventful picture. Like most of the films in which Gary Cooper figures it manages to present the common touch with an uncommon degree of taste, sensitivity and simplicity.

THE *femme fatale* legend has kept Marlene Dietrich afloat in high budget productions for fifteen years — the legend and the fact that Miss Dietrich has been wise enough occasionally to come out from behind the stately facade of her beauty and take a prattfall in front of the audience. "Pittsburg" with Miss Dietrich, John Wayne and Randolph Scott is an unabashed recapitulation of "The Spoilers" with the big brawl taking place in a coal shaft instead of in the heroine's boudoir. It won't do Miss Dietrich much good and it probably won't do her much harm either. It's just one of those pictures that don't matter much one way or the other in the life of a screen star.

I SUSPECT that far back in her career Joan Crawford set herself the goal of becoming the First Lady of the Screen. She has succeeded to this extent that no one on the screen is more triumphantly and consistently the lady. Her emotions are always right, springing from warm true womanly impulse. Her clothes too are right, with a quiet rebuking elegance that makes everyone else look over-trimmed. All heroines make mistakes and though the Crawford judgment is sometimes in error the Crawford deportment is always beyond reproach. Her current film, "Reunion in France," sweeps her through the collapse of France. Miss Crawford comes through in fine style as a true and glowing patriot and the best-dressed woman in the underground movement.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 19947

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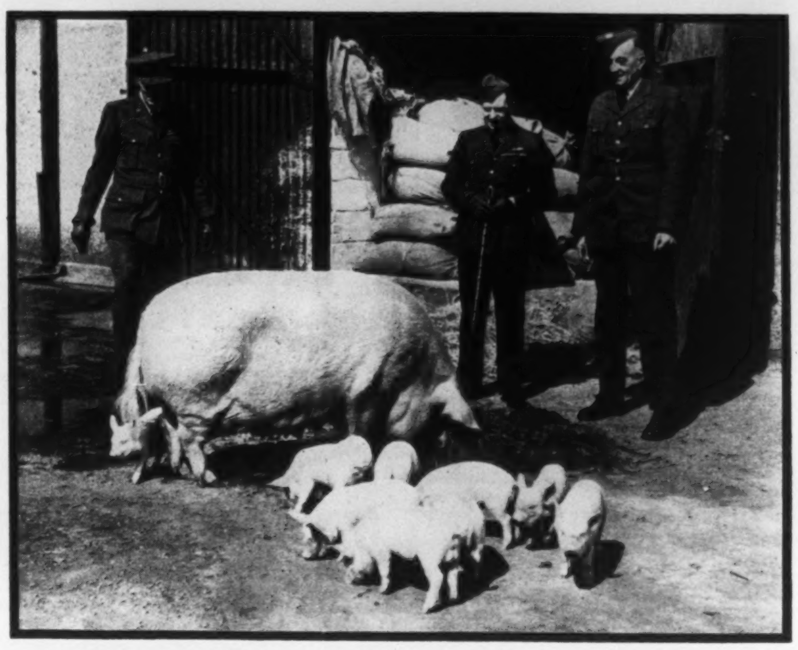
Which is impossible, since there cannot be any public interest
Which is not in the public interest.

MINISTER.



No bacon shortage here: men of an RAF station in the south of England who run their own farm are particularly proud of their magnificent sow and her litter of eight. Here messing officers calculate future meals.

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FEMININE OUTLOOK

Your New House In 19---?

BY A. JAMES

WHAT kind of a house do you expect to live in when the war is over? Will you be so tired of war that you will feel satisfied to locate yourself in a larger apartment at a more reasonable rental than you are paying at present, where you may find the amenities of life as you know them, a place in which you can relax and enjoy the blessings of peace? Will you want to leave the city behind and seek the freedom and privacy of the country, where the neighbors' radio will not annoy you, the telephone disturb you or the passing tram upset your nervous system? Will you be one of those who will demand a home and a community fit for heroes to live in?

Whatever be your hopes or expectations, many new things are going to confront you. The houses of yesterday are already tombstones of a bygone age and generation. Those of today are sign-posts in the cross-roads of time, but those of tomorrow will incorporate all that science and invention can bring man. We used to build our houses for protection against man and the elements. Protection, shelter and warmth were the initial standards. Development of the artistic senses brought changes in symmetry and in interior and exterior decoration. The ravages of plague and infection of one kind or another led to the introduction of hygiene and sanitation. Beyond that we have not gone very far. Our progress has been measured in terms of bigger and better houses, coupled more recently with something by way of limited landscape gardening and community planning.

The House Beautiful

Tomorrow we shall insist on something better, and we shall get it. Beyond any doubt our dreams can be realized. The changes will be radical. Our standards will be completely altered. A mere house will no longer satisfy us. We shall demand a veritable habitat in which we can live and enjoy the conveniences we install for our comfort. Plans have already been made to meet such demands. They embody entirely new designs and construction materials and methods, which should prove far superior to anything yet known in comfort, health, simplicity, convenience and cheapness of cost.

Wood, brick and stone structures may still prove popular for some time. Tradition dies slowly, particularly when associated with brick and mortar. Nevertheless, Plastics threaten to revolutionize the building industry and their use makes building and furnishing so cheap that nothing can hold back this coming era of the Plastic Age. Mass production and wide distribution make unit costs low. Standardization of designs, bolts, screws and gadgets have this same result, and innumerable war inventions can be adapted to our homes. People will always look for individuality, and there is no likelihood that this will be suppressed in housing. We shall always build some houses with flat roofs and some with sloping ones, some with towers and others with turrets. Some will face the north and others south.

Don't be surprised, however, when someone begins to build them round, with revolving rooms or windows so that they can always face the sun. Walls may be made of steel, concrete, or plastic. Outside they may be covered with creepers or ivy, or they may be bare with a coating of battleship grey or camouflage, imitation brick or granite, or some other surfacing that will be difficult to determine. The windows will be large, glass unbreakable, and of a texture that permits the entry of the sun's rays. Roofing will be light though very strong plastic. The chimney, if such an antiquity should still be desired, will be hidden from view.

Design for Living

When you enter this house you will be amazed at the apparent immensity of its rooms. We shall at last have found an architect who realizes that the primary requisite of a good house is to accommodate the dwellers, and not merely the furniture and paraphernalia that represent their appendage. You will not see cumbersome bureaus nor will you cast your eyes on sofas or beds. On pressing suitably placed buttons, however, they will silently emerge from the wall and take their places as and when required. Of course there will be plenty of mirrors.

You will find the walls high, adding to the apparent spaciousness of the rooms. A pleasant odor will pervade the place, for the air is constantly being filtered by a little silent motor behind the false walls. The temperature is agreeable, a Thermostat will make it just what you want, hot or cold. No water pipes, radiators or wiring will be visible anywhere. These eyesores of present-day housing will have been relegated to the back stage they deserve between the outer and the inner walls of the house. You will notice, too, that there are few pictures if any. Who wants paintings or prints, anyway, in an age in which color photography gives us scenery and coloring which surpass the imagination and skill of any artist? Photographs of dear Uncle, Cousin George and, of course, Sweetheart, in their natural colors will adorn the walls of the library in interstitial panels appropriately spaced. Paintings of flowers, fruits and fishes may still bask in the flood-lights of the dining-room. This flood-lighting is really restful and economical.

You will tread on soft, enchanting carpets, and lovely tapestry and curtains will hang lavishly around the halls and rooms. They will look like genuine Gobelins, but actually they are a synthetic product at an infinitesimal fraction of the cost. The whole color tone of this new house will impress you, vivid coloring, blending perfectly with the fittings and symmetry of the place.

The cupboard space in this new house is amazing. That old dust-trap the family what-not will have no place in it. There are, of course, ample gadgets for radios, television, electric shavers, curlers, irons, cookers, cocktail mixers, etc.

Electric Servants

Your greatest surprise awaits you in the kitchen. All heating will come from outside sources. It may be pumped in from without, or you may have your own generator. Whichever way it comes, the days of the old stove and furnace are numbered. Your kitchen will be elaborately equipped with invisible cupboards, completely furnished with unbreakable dishes of sizes that will permit of washing and drying in the automatic machine which the adjoining cupboard harbors.

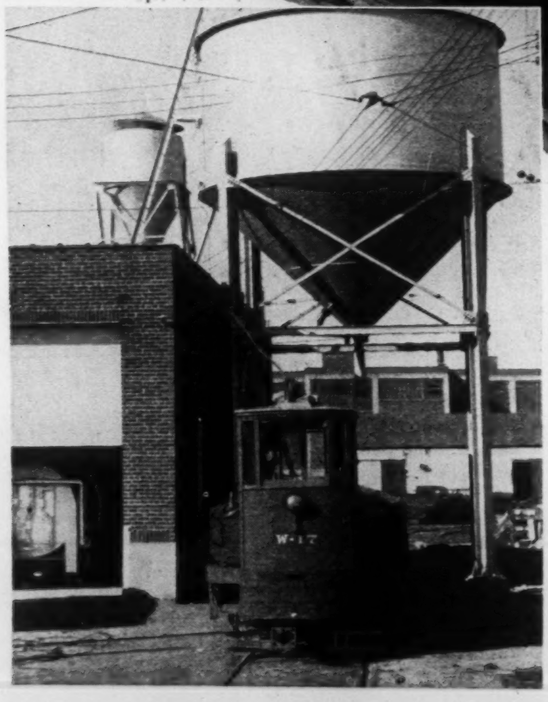
If you should choose to live in a big apartment and not in a small house, restaurant service will be in operation at a cost that will make home cooking either luxurious or extravagant.

In the basement you will find no furnace and no dust or smoke. In all probability, however, your hobby in this new age will be hydrophonics, so on the wall where furnace instructions used to be plastered you are likely to find an up-to-date list of the qualities, quantities, and conditions of the various chemicals required to produce, in the right quantity of water, at the proper temperature, the different vitamins which may be found in tomatoes, cabbages, spinach or whatever else our "vitaminists" may find helpful and healthful to our heroes in post-war homes.

It is not at all likely you will need matches. Ignition sparkers located on every wall will adequately meet the requirements of the smoker. If they should ever fail and you must have recourse to the good old match, you need no longer be afraid of fire. The floors, walls and roof will all have been coated with the necessary mixture in anticipation of such contingencies.

Dustbins will not be in evidence. Special slots in the kitchen will syphon off the garbage. You will have to segregate it, however, because much will be utilized in community projects. It will be removed silently and unostentatiously from deodorizing pits.

Unfortunately, this new age will not be as soft a one as we might hope for. The most recent development in post-war housing comes to us rather as a set-back. Medical opinion favors sand pillows instead of feathers, and hard boards rather than soft mattresses. After all, even heroes can't expect beer and skittles all the time, and if our doctors are our only killjoys in our planning, we can still feel that post-war homes will be places in which we can lead happier and healthier lives, and what better aim can our post-war world have than that?



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CONCERNING FOOD

Red Tape And Mustard

BY JANET MARCH

ONCE I heard tell of a wonder woman who had her house so perfectly organized she practically never had to speak to the maid. The exact amount of mustard the family consumed over a period had been estimated and noted, and come, say the fourth Friday in the month mustard was automatically ordered. No one ever told me what happened if the family involved had had an orgy of colds and plasters. The menus for a week were worked out or perhaps it was longer so if you were smart you'd know that the second Tuesday was hash and turnips and stay out for dinner.

There must have been quite a fancy bit of card indexing and filing done, so that what was needed in the kitchen was more the office worker type than the Southern mammy variety of helper. It is no doubt jealousy of a superior being that is making some of you sniff as you read these words.

Belonging myself to the school which can quite often be found hurrying to the little shop which conveniently keeps the most extraordinary hours to get oranges, bread or that extra pint of milk, such going on are beyond me. I get a sour pleasure out of thinking of all the fancy cross entries there must be now on the order file. "Raisins—if none try currants." "Hamburg—if none try lima beans"—that won't be a happy substitute, for I have yet to meet the person who welcomes beans as a pleasant alternative to good red meat, whatever the dietitians say. "Marmalade—if none try honey, or jam." Well, and what then? Try walking around from shop to shop like the rest of us and forget the fancy system. An open mind is what you need to shop with these days. Set your heart on no special article but leap on what you can get whether it is jelly powder, steel wool or canned meat.

Meat seems to be getting pretty scarce so it's a good idea to have some recipes for fairly substantial meatless dishes to use when you get into a jam, and if you have the perfect butcher who keeps you supplied at all times and seasons try these for luncheon or supper dishes.

Macaroni and Mushrooms

½ pound of mushrooms
3 tablespoons of shortening
2 tablespoons of flour
¼ pound of macaroni
1 teaspoonful of lemon juice
1 tablespoon of cream
Salt
Pepper
Cayenne
1 cup of milk

Pastry (you can buy this in some shops and keep it in the refrigerator till you need it), or make some short pie crust to use. Grease a baking dish and line it with pastry. Sauté the mushrooms—which should be cut up in halves or smaller—in the shortening. When they are cooked take them out, and stir the flour into the fat. Add pepper, salt and cayenne, and then the milk and stir till the sauce thickens. In the meantime the macaroni should be cooking in salted water. When it is tender drain it carefully and pour on the sauce, add the mushrooms, the spoonful of cream and the lemon juice. Pour the mixture into the pastry lined dish, cover with a lid of pastry and cook for about half an hour in a moderate oven.

Tomatoes, Eggs, Onions

½ can of tomatoes
3 onions, small
1 tablespoon of butter
1 dessertspoonful of curry powder
4 eggs

Drain a can of tomatoes, letting the pulp stand and drip for some time. Slice and chop the onions. Melt the butter and then add the drained tomato pulp (you can use the juice for soup), add the onions and let them simmer for about five minutes. Then stir in the curry powder dissolved in a very little of the tomato juice, and let it cook a little longer. Last add the eggs lightly beaten, and stir till the mixture thickens to the texture you like. Serve on toast.

Rice and Cheese

1 cup of rice
¾ cup of grated cheese
1½ cups of milk
2 tablespoons of butter
Buttered breadcrumbs
Salt
Pepper
Cayenne

Boil the rice for twenty minutes in salted water, then drain and wash well with cold water and put to dry in the oven on brown paper. Butter a baking dish and put in a layer of rice. Then dot with butter and sprinkle with cheese, salt, pepper and cayenne. Pour on the milk which should be enough to come half way up the dish. Cover with the buttered crumbs and bake till brown in the oven.

Finnan Haddie and Corn

This is a good way to use up an extra piece of haddie.

1 pound of finnan haddie
2 tablespoons of butter
1 can of corn
Salt
Pepper
2 tablespoons of cream
½ cup of grated cheese
Nutmeg

If the haddie is not already cooked it should be parboiled and, if it is the sort with bones, the bones removed and the fish flaked. If it is the filleted sort, which never seems to taste quite as good, you will just have to cook and flake it. Melt the butter and add the fish, then stir in the corn slowly. Season with salt and pepper and when the mixture is almost boiling take it off the fire and add the cream. Pour in a baking dish and sprinkle with nutmeg and grated cheese and brown in the oven.

THE BRAT

HE'S a devil of a nuisance and enough to drive one wild.
He's always wanting all those things which for him would be bad.
And how that kid can ruin his clothes and scuffle up his shoes,
A dozen pairs of mittens in a season he will lose.

He dilly-dallies at his meals, spills milk upon the floor,
He's scribbled over bedroom walls and scratched up every door,
He'll ask to go out playing but when dressed and let go out
Before he's gone five minutes "Let me in!" you'll hear him shout.

And when I settle down to read, all comfy, with pipe lit
It's just the time he wants to romp or on my knee to sit.
And then on Sunday morning when I like to sleep till ten
He's up at six and yells "Oh, Dad." I give up trying then.

There's no doubt he's a rascal. Mischief twinkles in his eye,
A question always on his lips. He is a human WHY.
And others often brag to us their kids are not like that
So I'm inclined to recognize my youngster is a brat.

But I would never have him changed, the pesky little lad.
He darn well suits me as he is. They say he's like his Dad.

NICK

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This dip-brim capeline hat creation of John Fredericks is of beige felt with fish-net veil that's quite catching. There's a hand bag to match.

DRESSING TABLE

"The Well-Groomed Mind"

BY ISABEL MORGAN

REX STOUT, (for the benefit of those who don't read mystery stories, he's the author of the Nero Wolfe yarns) lectured in New York recently before a group of women on "The Well-Groomed Mind." We don't know the contents of Mr. Stout's lecture, but of one thing we can be certain, the mind does not lend itself as quickly or as easily to overnight transformation as does the appearance.

The mind—like a garden—must be constantly cultivated by the turning of its soil, and constant fertilization. Otherwise it can be expected to produce nothing of worth to make you more interesting to yourself as well as to others.

As a yard-stick let us ask ourselves—

"Am I critical?"—not of Mrs. A's hats or in the censorious sense of the word—but in examining, judging, balancing the relative worth of facts as they are presented in the press, over the radio, in conversation, in statements emanating from what have come to be regarded as "authorities?"

In other words, have you learned to do your own thinking, rather than permitting others to do it for you? There are many not wholly disinterested persons who are eager to relieve you of all effort along these lines, you know. Nor does this apply only to individuals. When almost an entire nation of people permits its thought processes or critical faculties to be directed without questioning that nation is marked for tragedy. Germany and Japan are prime examples of such nations.

The critical faculty at its best becomes a most valuable instrument to any woman fortunate enough to possess it. It can become a protection against disillusionment, the loss of faith in oneself and the future. It can save her much needless unhappiness. It is a guardian of that small diamond-hard core of integrity within us which for lack of a better word is called Character. "This above all: to thine own self be true, And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Stag Affair

It's altogether likely that when your grandpappy stepped into a hansom cab and went a-courting, his personal grooming included a dash of "Lilac Vegetal," and for all you or I know, *his* grandpa used it too, for Pinaud's have been makers of fine toiletries since 1810. The clean, sharp scent and refreshing qualities of this preparation on the skin are factors that evoke the approval of men in 1942—just as it did in the last century. Not only does the old favorite, Lilac Vegetal cologne, continue to flourish but its fragrance permeates a fine variety of accessories used for the abolishment of incipient whiskers.

At London's "Make Do and Mend" Exhibition models demonstrated clothes renovation. Left: Suit from man's dinner jacket and trousers, hat from man's topper. Right: Knitted back and sleeves added to man's waistcoat, skirt from man's plus-fours.

The Ladies of the Mop

BY MARIANNA RAMSAY

ONE thing about this war and the help shortage—it certainly widens one's circle of friends. Ever since Nellie flung us a last good-bye on her way to the Bren gun factory, a succession of the most fascinating characters have made weekly appearances at our house.

That is, if we were lucky, they appeared. If we weren't lucky—they had a cold, or an appointment at the hairdresser, or were giving a childrens' party, or were afraid they *might* be getting a cold, or just thought they owed it to themselves to take a day off . . . and no one appeared at all. On these days of Non-appearance the house achieves a degree of chaos which is almost indescribable.

But the days of Appearance, though chaotic too, are full of vivid moments and replete with ceremony. Now that entertaining and jam are things of the past, the visit of the char becomes a sort of weekly *At Home*. It involves the preparation of a delectable little luncheon, making certain there are ample supplies of tea and cigarettes on hand. You wear your nicest house dress and even comb the snarls out of your two year old's hair. You leave your new hat lying casually on the bed to be seen and admired. You do the laundry the day before so there'll be plenty of time for conversation. For day workers may not be society, but no one can say they're not social.

Chars may come and chars may go but housecleaning goes on forever. Chars *do* come and go (far too often), leaving behind them an orderliness which vanishes in a day and a memory which often lingers on for years.

One of the most memorable was Evelyn. Evelyn liked my house but of course *she* wouldn't live in this section of the city because you had to pay far too much rent for what you got. She had only two rooms but they were so modernlike and easy to keep clean. Of course when Evelyn was married she lived in New York right near the Grand Central Station. (It appeared that her husband worked in a luxury grocery store and their diet consisted almost wholly of brandied cherries.) "Gee—he would do anything for me. We had a radio, see, kinda like the one you have here with a phonograph and everything. Only my husband thought it wasn't good enough. So one day a man knocks at the door and says 'I've come to take your radio'."

"Well I put up an awful howl and tell him we already made the last payment but he don't listen to a word and just goes and moves it right outa the apartment. I was fit to be tied and then whatta you think? He moves in another one twice as big. My husband didn't tell me nothing, he wanted to surprise me!"

New York must have been a wonderful place. Our dining room suite is pretty nice but the one Evelyn had was much bigger "that real expensive kinda dark wood." Our rugs are awful plain; *she* used to have oriental ones. That picture of my husband looks real nice, but her husband used to take her to nightclubs and spend fifty dollars on her in one night.

The Usual Thing

"Evelyn," I finally said, "what happened to him?"

"Oh, the usual thing," she replied arching her eyebrows, "he liked the women. So I finally told him I wouldn't stand for that no longer and I come back here. Of course I coulda got a lot of alimony but I didn't bother with nothing like that. I never heard from him since but I got my Freedom," she said philosophically.

Once we had May, the ideal char, who talked sparsely and cheerfully and always got through the work. That was fine until we made the mistake of going away for the summer. When we returned, our neighbors on the right had May on Fridays while our neighbors on the left had her on Mondays and Wednesdays. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays were filled but she might come two hours on Sunday if we couldn't get anyone else.

Adelaide came once. She was half an hour late. She had spent that time walking round and round the house because she saw that big dog lying there and she was waiting for it to go away. At that moment Jill appeared from nowhere and eyed Adelaide speculatively. Adelaide hastily backed out of the door.

"Jill, lie down!" I said. "Don't worry. The dog won't hurt you."

"Well, maybe you'd rather not have me come. If I don't satisfy, I'll go," said Adelaide never taking her eyes off Jill. "Big dog like that will jump on you and tear a piece out of you."

"Oh Jill would never do a thing like that. Why she spends her whole time on the porch with the baby."

"Well," said Adelaide edging her way in, "you'll have to keep it away from me. If I see it around, I'll scream."

The rest of the day was a minor French farce, consisting of opening and shutting doors, locking first Jill and then Adelaide in one room and then another. Jill grasped the situation immediately and kept slipping out surreptitiously. The inevitable finally happened and Adelaide turned around from polishing the brass to find Jill sitting two feet away staring at her meaningfully. Adelaide screamed with indignation, grabbed her coat and left the house forever.

Lila is our char of the year. Lila is not very good at cleaning. She loses things, she tidies table tops by s w e e p i n g everything into the drawers, and dishes and vases keep slipping out of her hands. But Lila is wonderful at telling the story of her life which she reveals in fascinating episodes each week. It includes "Life in a Convent," "The Hasty Marriage," "Betrayal and Motherhood," "Reconciliation," "The Second Baby Who Never Knew Her Father," "Desertion," "Starting Life Over From the Bottom," and there are still five more years to cover before we have all the news to this moment.

Lila (whose name should have been Scheherezahde) has adopted us as her friends and patrons. She drinks four cups of our tea ration each day but she *does* telephone if she can't come. She borrows a pound of sugar when she runs low, but she *will* give the baby his bottle. She spends hours of the day rearranging Peggy Ann's hair, but she does come to us when she doesn't feel well enough to go to the neighbors.

Finally one day after I had driven Lila home in a bad rain, she said, "My husband (number two) says I've found another Mrs. Gordon in you."

"Who is Mrs. Gordon?" I asked.

"Oh, I've been working for her for seven years. *She'll do anything for me.* And Mrs. Ramsay, could I have a few of your raisins to make my husband a fruit cake?"

So we will go without fruit cake for the duration but what with war and the neighbors, we won't give up a char for a mess of raisins.

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THE LONDON LETTER

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SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

THE OTHER PAGE

Muskoka Respite

BY JOHN COULTER

SINCE I first crossed the Atlantic, six years ago, I have spent some months of every summer, except the anxious one of 1942, on an island in Muskoka, the district of Ontario which reminds me in some ways of Fermanagh, the county of the lakes, in my native land. The island is in the quiet northern reaches of Lake Joseph. It is a long, narrow up-jut of rocky spine that in appearance is now probably much as it was before white men saw it, or red men either, for it has never been lumbered nor, in living memory, has it been burned by forest fire. Its more venerable inhabitants, tall pillared pines, white pines and red, soar up above tangled underbrush and boughs of birch and balsam, hemlock and oak and sycamore and ash, and in the secluded quiet under these ancient trees their yet more ancient ancestors lie buried beneath soft mounds of emerald moss and the leafy debris of a thousand Falls and a thousand winter storms. I do not wonder that the settlers who live there have themselves acquired some of the serenity of the place, for whatever report newspapers or radio may bring of frenzied change and violence in the outer world, there, through the patterned seasons each day is as the next in the changeless succession of a thousand years of days gone by.

And so it is that as I have walked in those woods I have forgotten personal perplexities and felt myself released into a timeless world, and have seemed to recover, for that moment at least, something of the lost ecstasy—of childhood which as yet knows nothing of the receding and oncoming boundaries of mortal life and which exists, therefore, not in time but in eternity. This was a precious respite from the fret and tension of tragic events. But it was not to be snatched in any hurried moment of 1942. That year I did not leave my desk for one single day of relief from work. In the grind which now enslaves us all there has been no time at all to earn life's richest reward—the reward of waiting in expectant patience on the mystery hidden in the core of quiet.

THE family of settlers who live on the mainland take care of the island during the winter, and through the summer they come over each day with mail and supplies. I had a great admiration for the head of the family, James Hatherley. He died last Fall. He had been for this bit of Paradise warden of woods and islands, game and fisheries, he had been schoolmaster, postmaster, stationmaster, builder of boats and wharves and cottages, coroner, councillor, and, on Sabbath, lay preacher in the little meeting house which he himself had built. One day I asked him what first had moved him to come out to this place from his native English county of Oxford. His reply surprised me. He had come out because of having read the romantic tales of Fenimore Cooper, and had brought with him from England a full equipment of traps and guns, all the paraphernalia of one of Cooper's heroic pathfinders.

To me, who in the first twenty years of my life looked every day on the blue mountains of Mourne or Antrim or Donegal, there is one lack in the landscape of Muskoka: there are no mountains. How greatly I missed them I understood one evening when vast thunderclouds were piled around the horizon in shape and color so like a range of mountains that at first glance the illusion was startling and struck my heart with a sharp nostalgic stab. For the storm passed and the clouds dissolved and there again were the wide clear skies meeting the undulating line of little islands topped by scraggy pines.

THE island is not so broad that you cannot see, from all but the densest part of the woods on it, the water lapping on the steep grey and brown rocks of the shore. On clear days I have gazed long through the green boughs at the extraordinary blue of the lake. I had not believed in his blue when, before coming to Canada, I had seen it in paintings by Tom Thomson. But now I know that Thomson did not exaggerate. The blue of some of these Muskoka waters, when the summer sun darts down its fire in almost perpendicular rays on a surface all a-dance under the gaiety of freshening wind, is a color which is hard to strike from any palette. Painters tell me that on such days sketches made in Muskoka are characteristically harsh in color because the air is so prismatically clear. And as for sunset and sunrise on Muskoka, they are the most spectacular exhibitions of celestial virtuosity in color I have ever seen. And once the show went all night: the island was enclosed from dusk till dawn in an enormous flickering cone of lambent northern lights, streaming upward from the horizon to a bright star at the zenith.

I am glad that my two small daughters, as they were not born in Ulster, are Canucks, born among Canadian lakes. For children here seem to me the happiest little amphibians, spending so much of the long summer days in water sports. I have heard their merry shouts as I sat among the sweetly odorous pine needles on the island shore, and looking out across the lake I have seen a string of six canoes go by, each with a crew of three whose sun-browned bodies were bare to the waist with young shoulders and arms moving together in long slow swings and rhythmic stabs. The paddles flashed. The graceful frail craft gay in scarlet paint glided on swiftly, heading north along the ancient portage to the Georgian Bay. Behind them, slowly, with scarcely a glance in their direction, an Indian paddled a shabby green canoe. Since early morning he had been off there, trolling for salmon trout, using the immemorial knowledge and infinite patience of his race to draw from the deep lake a basketful of great gleaming fish.

FOR myself I am neither fisherman nor hunter. I am glad to think that for a thousand years the shores of that island have been the home of wild duck and loon, beaver and mink and chipmunks, racoons, jack-rabbits, squirrels, ground-hogs; and that none is wantonly hurt for sport by dog or trap or gun. The trees are full of chickadees, woodpeckers, pine-warblers, wild canaries, robins and jays. In late summer partridge and pheasants roost around the house; and once, as I am told, a deer came delicately pacing out of the woods, passed diffidently by the windows and went its way. Then, one morning in Fall, suddenly the sky was filled with a wild tumultuous clamor of hundreds of geese, making the long flight to their winter quarters in the south.

There are places in Muskoka where people golf and dine and dance; but for me, after the bright day, I have valued most the enchanting hush and solitude of wide waters, the soundless motion of the canoe drifting along the shadowy island shore: a bathe at bedtime, the ivory beauty of bodies slipping silently into the moonlit lake; the sweet smell of balsam still in the air, and all night long the trombone booming of bullfrogs, and the chirp-chirp-chirp of crickets, and the high-pitched tinny zee of mosquitoes, hovering in angry frustration, heaven be praised, *outside* the well-screened windows.

W. B. Yeats once told me that the impulse for his poem, *Innisfree*, came to him in the streets of London. I know how it was, for I, too, as I have walked in the streets of Toronto last summer, have seemed to hear "lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore." And it may mean much that in those moments I thought, not of any of the lake shores I knew and loved so long in Ulster, but of that island in Muskoka which I saw for the first time six years ago.

John Coulter on his Lake Joseph island. Neither fisherman nor hunter, he prefers to share his surroundings with Muskoka's abounding wild life.

THE DICTATORS

THE Duce and the Fuehrer
Were looking around the works.
They wept like anything to see
Such quantities of Turks.
The job of killing these, they said,
Is one the Axis shirks.

Do you suppose, the Duce said,
That Ribbentrop and Co.,
If given plenty of Mein Kampfs
And large amounts of dough,
Could keep these fellows neutral?
The Fuehrer answered, No!

L. V. G.

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The Ever-Widening Distribution of Our Wealth

BY DON STAIRS

A great many people are convinced that not only is the wealth produced very unfairly distributed, but that this maldistribution persists from year to year and decade to decade without any improvement. Plans for post-war social reform are based, in part, on this presumption.

How false this notion is is shown below. The chart accompanying Mr. Stairs' article reveals the extent of the movement toward an equal distribution of wealth that took place between 1880 and 1932. It is worth studying.

IN A previous article, "Let's Look Before We Leap" (SATURDAY NIGHT, January 9), I submitted what I think was convincing evidence that from the year 1900 to the years 1930-32 there had been an enormously increased diffusion of wealth amongst the masses on this continent. The anatomy of this wealth was not expressed in terms of dollars which have a changing value but in the actual tangible realities of the number of homes owned, and in life insurance policies, investments, bank accounts, etc., etc., held on an ownership per capita basis. The table showing this record was compiled by Mr. Robert R. Doane from American government and other equally unimpeachable sources. It shows interestingly, too, how, in a period when the masses were free to buy what they pleased, they expressed their preferences in the disposal of their incomes.

In the last article I remarked that I am what most people would call an average business man. I may be prejudiced but I do think that most business men, more so than some others, have a keen regard for facts. We business men don't mind theorists dreaming their dreams of a "bright new world". We've helped in a material way to make many of these dreams come true. But we would like to see some sort of a bridge between the realities of life such as submitted in the previous and this article, which disclose the surprisingly excellent results achieved by an admittedly imperfect society, and the schemes of "planned economy" and "share the wealth" which have little else to support them than the opinions of their proponents.

So until the necessary research has made available up-to-date figures to show whether there was much of a slow-up between 1930 and 1940 in this matter of the increased diffusion of wealth, let's just take the good solid accomplishment of the first three decades of this century as a substantial credit in favor of the kind of production economy that created it while we inspect another angle of the situation. I refer to the criticism of those who, of course, will at this point exclaim, "That's all very fine but what about all those people who didn't get their *fair* share?" That's a good question. Are the masses, decade by decade, getting a more equitable distribution of this vastly increased wealth or not?

What's a "Fair Share"?

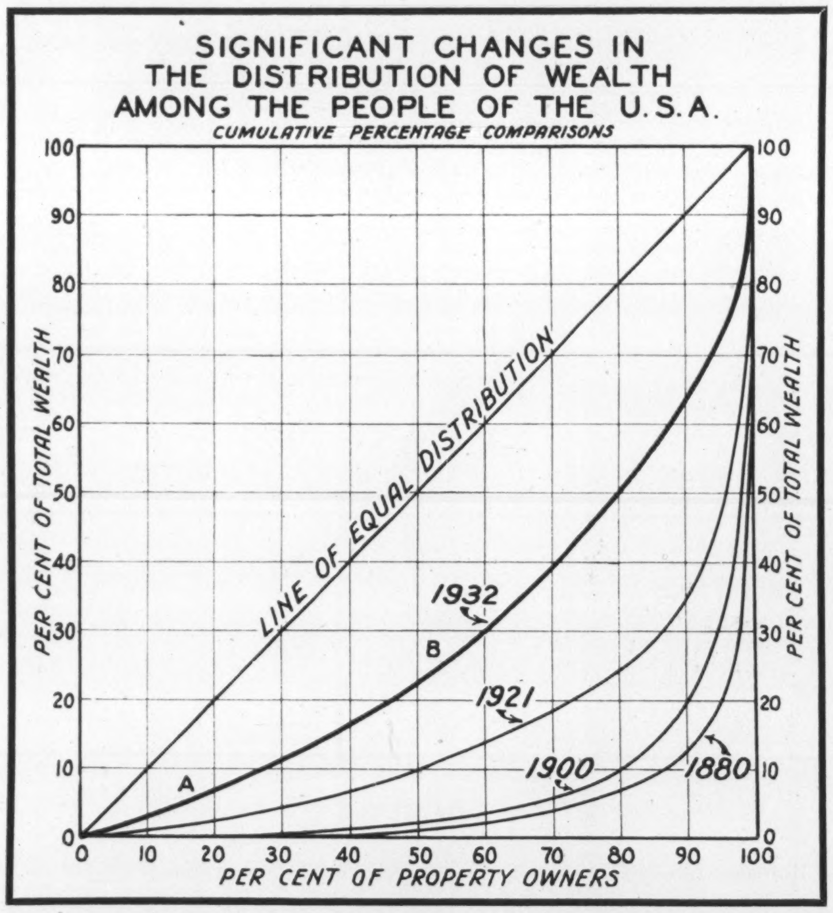
There is, of course, first of all the question or problem of what constitutes a "fair share". An eminent English gentleman by the name of Beveridge thinks he has found the answer as to what the "minimum share" should be for the average Englishman. Some of the figures mentioned of the suggested amount of weekly payments for the unemployed (which will probably be whittled down in future debates) may likely emerge as an amount that many a motor car owner over here would spend on car upkeep. Is that the kind of security that the people on *this* continent are talking about?

So, in this article, let's take a close look at the degree of progress made in the fifty years subsequent to 1880 towards the modification of the unequal distribution of wealth on this continent. I am once again going to lean very heavily on Mr. R. R. Doane who also called to his aid another researcher, Dr. Wilford I. King. Accompanying this article you will find three interesting exhibits. First a chart which shows the "significant changes in the distribution of wealth among the people of the U.S.A." Second, the text accompanying the chart which should be read quite carefully so that you may grasp its significance. Third, a table which shows the hypothetical distribution of wealth among the people by age groups in the U.S.A. based upon absolute equality of acquisition.

Greater Equality

As Mr. Doane remarks in reference to the chart, by far the most striking results of these different periods as viewed in perspective is the evidence of progress towards greater equality and in the dispersion of wealth among the masses. Note, furthermore, "that the comparisons are shown against the straight line representing the arithmetic equality of wealth among every man, woman and child which is obviously not a practically obtainable goal."

Now the authority and source of these studies of Mr. Doane's were reported by him in *The Annalist* of August 16, 1935, and were contained in a series of articles running at that time entitled, "The Nature, Distribu-



The above chart discloses the relative distribution of wealth among the people of the United States at various periods in its development. The cumulative percentages, beginning with the poorest class (see accompanying tabulation) are plotted against each other. Thus if 16 per cent of the population, beginning with the smallest group classification, own 6 per cent of the wealth the two percentages converge at point "A" while the second grouping, representing 37 per cent of the population owning 19 per cent of the wealth will converge (37 plus 16, and 19 plus 6) at point "B," and so on until the total population and the total wealth are accounted for.

The chief value of this form of graphic presentation lies in the fact that it portrays the actual degree of equality in the distribution of wealth among the people. If each group possessed an equal share of wealth, then one-fourth of the population would own one-fourth of the wealth, and one-half of the population would own one-half of the wealth, and so on, with the resulting distribution being a straight line as shown above. The more the curves actually bend away from this straight line of arithmetic equality the more unequal is wealth distributed. By superimposing the data covering various periods the degree of progress toward the modification of unequal wealth distribution (during the past half century) is brought clearly into light.

Hypothetical Distribution of Wealth Among the People by Age Groups Based Upon Absolute Equality of Acquisition

	Number in Each Group[1]			Aggregate Wealth[3]		
Age Groups	Number	Per Cent of Total	Cumulative Percentages[2]	Amount	Per Cent of Total	Cumulative Percentages[2]
21 to 24	6,544,353	8.98	8.98	$ 2,601,692,800	.823	.823
24 to 28	8,058,408	11.06	20.04	8,787,857,400	2.778	3.601
28 to 32	7,624,799	10.47	30.51	14,391,757,200	4.550	8.151
32 to 36	7,425,133	10.19	40.70	20,104,201,000	6.356	14.507
36 to 40	7,157,928	9.83	50.53	25,043,444,400	7.917	22.425
40 to 45	7,990,195	10.97	61.50	34,895,115,400	11.032	33.457
45 to 50	7,042,279	9.67	71.17	37,867,120,000	11.972	45.429
50 to 56	7,075,366	9.71	80.88	45,744,112,200	14.463	59.892
56 to 60	3,546,115	4.87	85.75	26,556,411,800	8.396	68.288
60 to 64	3,125,078	4.29	90.04	25,840,183,200	8.170	76.458
64 to 69	2,906,667	3.99	94.03	26,659,369,200	8.429	84.887
69 to 76	2,762,620	3.79	97.82	28,525,270,600	9.018	93.905
76 and over	1,590,661	2.18	100.00	19,278,806,800	6.095	100.000
Total	72,849,602	100.00		$316,295,342,000	100.000	

[1] Census of population, 1930.

[2] The cumulative percentages, beginning with the youngest age group, when plotted against each other, present graphically the maximum degree of equality in wealth distribution which can be expected to be attained and maintained in the United States when the biological factor of age differences is taken into consideration as distinguished between the pure arithmetical equality which ignores such physical realities.

[3] The computations as here presented have been predicated upon the following assumptions:

1. Each person 21 years of age is assumed to possess $100.
2. Each person above 21 is assumed to have the same amount multiplied by the number of years of his age above 20.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

North Africa Only Takes Gold

BY P. M. RICHARDS

INVESTORS who have almost worried themselves sick over the decline in market values of Canadian gold mining shares—including holders of shares of companies which normally furnish machinery and other supplies to the mines as well as holders of mining shares themselves—together with the multitude of mining technical men and workers who fear they may be without their normal means of livelihood if, for any reason, gold production is not resumed after the war on its former scale, will welcome a current statement on gold by Whaley-Eaton of Washington, a leading "behind-the-scenes" news-letter. Its appeal lies in the fact that there is no reason to accuse Whaley-Eaton of wishful thinking, and thereby it contrasts with the numberless arguments, many of them by spokesmen of authority, which have proclaimed the continuing need for gold as a world standard of value after the war and for continued production of the yellow metal itself, but which were more or less obviously prejudiced.

They Don't Like Paper Money

In the course of a discussion on the North African situation, Whaley-Eaton says "It is significant that in North Africa the inhabitants reluctantly, if at all, exchange goods for money—they want goods for goods. They will accept gold. This clamor for goods for goods is noted in all neutral countries, and elsewhere. It comes, for instance, from South America, which does not want exchange but does want commodities and capital goods. Gold, on the other hand, is 'good' anywhere. The uncertainties of war and the general dislocation of economies and the creation of huge national debts in terms of individual paper currencies combine to give gold, as the classic metallic medium of exchange, a validity that is not impaired by various new theories as to its meaninglessness in the modern world. In these circumstances, it does not appear that the huge American holding of gold is at all a white elephant. On the contrary, it may underwrite victory in the war. The logic of the situation, also, would indicate that gold will be the medium through which, as a base, international trade will be conducted. Therefore, its price in terms of the various domestic currencies is more likely to rise than to fall."

This entirely supports the oft-repeated claims of the friends of gold. The use of paper currencies and exchange controls might seem to make gold unnecessary, but the world had recognized gold as a store and standard of value ever since the very beginning of civilization, and in a period of political and economic confusion the world would still need gold because faith in its substitutes would decline and perhaps disappear. The tremendous increase in the supply of paper money in a war such as the present one, and the decrease in the supply of civilian goods, would sooner or later cause a rise in prices of goods which would have to be reflected eventually in a rise in the price of gold itself. Thus an investment in the production of gold was not only likely to be a safe investment but a profitable one too, especially if made on the basis of present low prices for shares of gold mining companies.

Immediately after the war a prime need will be the revival of international trade. Countries which are especially dependent on export markets, such as Britain and Canada, will lead the effort for this revival. Gold will be needed then because of the seeming impossibility of establishing satisfactory trade and financial relationships without it. And the United States, while itself less dependent on export trade, will support this move toward the re-establishment of gold because of its own immense holdings of the metal, and because of its natural desire as a leader in world affairs to have a sound, workable basis for reviving world trade. Indeed, the United States may be expected to be more than a supporter; the size of its own gold holdings will make it very conscious of the need for redistributing gold, so far as possible, through the normal processes of trade.

Gold No Longer the Master

It has been charged against gold that in the past it was the master rather than the servant of trade. If it was, it will be so no longer; the world now knows too much about alternative (even though less satisfactory and impermanent) methods of trade financing to make any such dominance possible.

Over the past decade or so, with the growth of currency management and economic planning, a great many people have come to think that the world has outgrown gold. Now it seems rather that the world is moving into a period in which it is going to need gold as it has never needed it before. And that is because gold is known and accepted all over the world as a standard of measure for all other material values, and that only gold provides this urgently needed standard, without which the revival of international trade may be impossible. SATURDAY NIGHT has many times, in this column and in "Gold & Dross," asserted its belief in the world's continuing dependence on gold. It does so again today, and will add to that its conviction that gold mining stocks, as a class, are currently selling at prices which promise eventual good returns to patient holders.

tion and Promise of Wealth in the United States". Mr. Doane converted into chart form the statistics which Dr. W. I. King had prepared for the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, volume 22, No. 158, in the section of the chart which refers to the years 1880, 1900 and 1921. The curve for the year 1932 was prepared by Mr. Doane.

The four studies have been superimposed in order to permit a clear visualization of the progressive changes in wealth distribution among the people on the continent of the United States for the half century ending 1930-32. Mr. Doane undertakes to point out that we all cooperate with each other in this age of extensive division of labor, in wide geographical dispersion of natural materials and with wide varying ability to produce wealth the value of which changes with every passing day. Under these circumstances, just as no one has ever succeeded in setting up an objective standard which will call for "equal" distribution, so we always seem to have a never-ending search for a "just" distribution. Even when we get wealth itself within our grasp it is subject to change and that offers further perplexing problems of ownership, of distribution and of opportunity.

"Under these conditions — and they are the conditions of hard reality—no one (individual, commission or high planning boards) regardless of pretensions, can determine the justice of any existing or future allotment of wealth to individuals or families," said Mr. Doane. In 1935 when he was putting his thoughts on paper (just as in 1943), he also suggested that "whatever the defects may be that make for an unsatisfactory division in wealth ownership, they have always been the occasion of profound alarm on the part of many individuals. At times such apprehension is made to amount to an indictment of the entire social and economic order."

Achievement

We have seen our present-day system of business enterprise create and distribute since 1900 the largest volume of wealth in products and services in the history of the world. It produced the materials necessary to win World War No. 1. It survived the inflation of 1917-1920 and the subsequent deflation and staggered groggily through the credit inflation of the late '20s with its aftermath of the early '30s only to have to meet the world-wide political instability of the late '30s created by the rise of the European dictatorships. Politicians tinkered with monetary standards and wove strait-jackets for it in the form of codes of varying degrees of merit; then it was finally plunged into a global war.

It has finally emerged with a magnificent record of wartime production in spite of the errors of omission and commission of business men and politicians alike, and its record on this continent is nevertheless one of blazing success in the field of production. It will write the word "finis" on the efforts of the European dictators to achieve world domination.

To sum up, therefore, there is impressive evidence to indicate that business enterprise as constituted on this continent for the past three or four decades can be credited first, with the creation of an enormous amount of this world's wealth as represented by goods and services; second, that this wealth has been diffused and dispersed amongst the masses of people on a scale unparalleled in world history or in any other country, and, third, that it is steadily being distributed more fairly, decade by decade.

To complain that it has not achieved perfection or that it still falls far short of it, does not necessarily lead one to the conclusion that we must abandon our present ways for any of the current ideas that would substitute control by the state for control by the individual in the creation and the dispersal of wealth. Readers who would like to explore this whole subject further, might well look up Gustav Stolper's book "This Age of Fable", and another stimulating volume which is a little heavier going, Peter Drucker's "The Future of Industrial Man."

Company Reports

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

THE 111th annual statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia as at Dec. 31, 1942, shows an increase in assets of over $30,000,000, bringing the total to an all-time high figure of $410,467,055. Profits show a moderate decrease following enlarged tax payments, and the usual strong position is well maintained.

Items include increases of approximately $42,000,000 in total deposits, an increase of some $28,000,000 in Investment accounts, and a net increase of between three and four million dollars in loans.

Cash, clearings and balances due from other banks, $89,102,723, represent 23.87 per cent of total liabilities to the public. Total quick assets which include the above together with investments and call and short loans secured by stocks and bonds amount to $254,162,959 and represent 68.10 per cent of liabilities to the public. This latter figure compares with 63.10 per cent a year ago.

Investment account now aggregates $160,521,400 of which total 85 per cent is in Dominion and provincial securities.

Loans other than call loans total $126,777,447, a net increase in the year of $3,083,393. Of this total $110,120,660 represents current loans in Canada, and $14,738,599 current loans elsewhere, both of which show increases. A reduction is shown in loans to provincial and municipal governments.

Total deposits of $345,601,552 are increased $41,723,573. Of this total, non-interest-bearing deposits of the public, $130,587,563, are up $23,017,492.

Net earnings for the year, $1,860,262, after taxes of $1,357,773, compare with last year's figures of $1,935,602, after taxes of $1,061,949.

CANADA LIFE

CANADA LIFE Assurance company's new paid-for life insurance sales, including revivals and increases, amounted to $72,988,364 in 1942, according to the annual report presented to shareholders and policyholders at the annual meeting.

Life insurance in force at the end of 1942 had increased to $825,740,840. In addition, S. C. McEvenue, general manager, pointed out, the company has in force retirement income bonds with maturity benefits totalling $72,824,920, and immediate and vested annuity contracts with a total reserve value of $33,890,147. The latter figure, it is explained, represents contracts providing for payments to annuitants of $3,754,565 annually.

Life insurance plays a role of the utmost importance in the life of a nation at war, A. N. Mitchell, president, said.

"Life insurance has been called 'big business'," Mr. Mitchell stated. "It is, but not in the sense that those who use the term meant it. It is a big enterprise because it is the vital means which the great majority of the citizens of these nations have adopted as their major method of safeguarding the purchase of future necessities for their dependents.

"Any measure affecting life insurance should be considered not so much on the basis of its effect on the business itself but, instead, should be judged by its effect on the nation as a whole, as well as by its effect on the morale of the individual citizen."

The general manager said that 16,000 individual contracts, excluding group life and group pensions, were completed during the year.

The company reports that the unit cost of administration decreased by almost 2 per cent in 1942 as compared with the previous year. Contributing to this result was a decrease in the unit cost of the acquisition of new business of over 7 per cent.

Payments to beneficiaries and policyholders during the year amounted to $24,271,778, an average of nearly $80,000 every working day. Since 1847 the Canada Life has paid to policyholders and beneficiaries, or has accumulated on their behalf, more than $800 millions, over $75 millions more than it has received in premiums.

LONDON LIFE

FURTHER strengthening of finances, large investment in Victory Bonds, and growth in business were reported at the annual meeting of the London Life Insurance Company, at which J. E. Jeffery, president; R. H. Reid, managing director, and J. D. Buchanan, assistant general manager, reviewed the past year.

The financial structure has been further strengthened in a number of ways. Additions were made to certain contingency reserves as protection against possible increases in war casualties, and annuity reserves were augmented in anticipation of a further decline in interest earnings.

(*Continued on Page 32*)

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, 320 BAY STREET, TORONTO

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the Year ending December 31st, 1942

PRESENTED AT ANNUAL MEETING HELD JANUARY 29th, 1943

ASSETS

Office Premises—		
Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Saint John, Edmonton, Regina, Halifax, Woodstock (Ont.) and Brantford (Ont.)		$ 3,396,500.00
Real Estate held for Sale		1,447,983.95
Mortgages and Agreements For Sale on Real Estate—		
Principal	$45,437,093.23	
Interest	668,185.80	
		46,105,279.03
Loans on Bonds and Stocks		104,499.89
Bonds and Stocks Owned—		
Bonds of or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada		3,471,501.66
Bonds of or guaranteed by the Provinces of Canada		1,478,590.86
Bonds of Canadian Municipalities		690,596.58
Bonds guaranteed by City of Toronto		98,867.00
Other Bonds and Debentures		222,280.99
Stocks, including $980,000 (par value) of The Canada Permanent Trust Company		1,715,200.98
Cash—		
In Chartered Banks and on hand		3,547,603.05
		$62,278,903.99

LIABILITIES

To the Public—		
Debentures—		
Debentures, Sterling, and Accrued Interest (£1,483,054:15s:5d)	$7,217,533.21	
Debentures — Currency — and Accrued Interest	26,018,842.76	
Deposits and Accrued Interest	16,323,800.40	
Reserve for Income and Excess Profits Taxes, after payment of $60,000 on account of taxes on 1942 profits	140,000.00	
Sundry Accounts	25,324.10	
		$49,725,500.47
To the Shareholders—		
Capital Stock subscribed and fully paid	$7,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund	5,000,000.00	
Dividend payable 2nd January, 1943	140,000.00	
Balance carried forward at Credit of Profit and Loss	413,403.52	
		12,553,403.52
		$62,278,903.99

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss, December 31st, 1941	$ 405,962.82
Net Profits for the year, after deducting interest on borrowed capital and expenses of management, after paying Dominion Income and other Taxes due and after making full provision for all charges and losses other than those provided for hereunder, amounted to	692,440.70
	$1,098,403.52
Appropriated as follows:	
Four quarterly dividends of Two per cent. each on the paid-up Capital Stock	$ 560,000.00
Written off Office Premises	100,000.00
Transferred to Tax Reserve	25,000.00
Balance carried forward at Credit of Profit and Loss	413,403.52
	$1,098,403.52

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

F. GORDON OSLER, President

E. D. GOODERHAM, Vice-President

CHARLES S. ROBERTSON, Vice-President

F. S. CORRIGAN — JOHN R. LAMB — ROY L. WARREN — LEIGH M. McCARTHY

SAMUEL ROGERS, K.C. — G. HAROLD AIKINS, K.C., Winnipeg — T. D'ARCY LEONARD, K.C.

CHARLES S. ROBERTSON, General Manager

ROBERT HENDERSON — WALTER F. WATKINS, Assistant General Managers

Branch Offices: Toronto, Woodstock and Brantford, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Vancouver, B.C.; Saint John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S.

GOVERNMENT
AND
CORPORATION
SECURITIES

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria
New York London, Eng.

The SHIELD OF PROTECTION

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS
HON. D. L. CAMPBELL, M.L.A.
E. D. ALDER
ROBERT McDERMOTT
JAMES McKENZIE
J. C. MILLER, K.C.
ARTHUR SULLIVAN, K.C., Wpg.
JOSEPH TRIMBLE
M. G. TIDSBURY President
E. H. MUIR Vice-President
A. G. HALL Treasurer
A. H. THORPE Mgr.-Secretary

THE PORTAGE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
EST. 1884
MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY

FIRE and WINDSTORM
The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
SERVICE SAVINGS SECURITY
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"
VANCE C. SMITH, Res. Sec'y. Concourse Bldg. Toronto; Elgin 3355

THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

1942 A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

TOTAL INCOME (Net)	$1,981,156.28
ASSETS (Securities at Market Value)	$6,278,003.04
RESERVES and all Liabilities	$4,219,924.19
CAPITAL STOCK (Paid Up)	$1,005,300.00
SURPLUS	$1,049,127.70
SURPLUS SECURITY (To Policyholders)	$2,054,427.70

E. D. GOODERHAM, *President* H. W. FALCONER, *Vice-President and Managing Director*
J. CECIL STUART, *General Superintendent*

Canada's Oldest and Strongest Multiple Line Company

BRANCHES MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, OTTAWA, CALGARY, HAMILTON, VANCOUVER, LONDON, (Ont.) KINGSTON, (Jamaica)

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

PRICE BROS. & CO.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be pleased to have any information you can give me on the results of operations of Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., in 1942.

—A.D.A., High River, Alta.

The annual report is not yet out, of course, but indications are that Price Bros. & Co. will show earnings of around $1.70 to $1.75 per share of common for 1942, against $2.63 for 1941, $2.17 for 1940 and $0.08 for nine months of 1939. The cause of this expected decline is the large increase in income and express profits taxes last year. Actual operating income in 1942 was probably fairly close to that of 1941.

Price Bros. & Co.'s newsprint operations had to be curtailed during the latter part of 1942 because of the withdrawal of power for the use of war industries, but the company's other operations have been well maintained, notably in sulphite pulp and lumber, both for domestic and export use.

INT. TUNGSTEN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

My broker was holding for my account 1,000 shares of Slave Lake stock. Recently he exchanged these shares for 100 shares of International Tungsten. Please advise what has been done in this connection.

—D. B. P., Hantsport, N.S.

International Tungsten Mines is the company formed to take over Slave Lake Gold Mines, and under the reorganization, shareholders of the latter receive one share of the new for each ten held. Production, so far, has been relatively small but plans call for increased output of tungsten, gold and copper, and it is hoped the new company will meet with better success than its predecessor.

The new company in October announced completion of arrangements for financing with Toronto interests, which will permit the carrying out of the recommendations of the consulting engineer. These call for installation of new tungsten flotation machines and additional equipment. Delivery of the proposed new equipment will be made during the winter months and it is expected will substantially increase the mine's tungsten production; in fact, officials are hopeful it will make the mine the largest producer of tungsten in Canada. Milling operations have been suspended for about five months, but the management anticipated little difficulty in replacing the operating staff and crew, in view of the importance of tungsten in the war effort.

BILTMORE HATS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Your opinion on the safety of the dividend being paid by Biltmore Hats Ltd. would be appreciated. I have some of this stock and have thought it to be a pretty good investment, but am disturbed by the relatively low quotations.

—P. T. C., Port Hope, Ont.

At a price of $7 a share and an annual dividend rate of 60 cents a share, the yield is 8.6 per cent. As you suggest, this figure seems rather high in view of the fact that net income for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1942, was equal to $1.04 per share, up from 90 cents per share the previous year, and that this was accompanied by a general improvement of the balance sheet position.

But there is some doubt about the future level of earnings applicable to dividends. The company's president stated this plainly in the recent annual report when he said that it is likely that even should the company be able to operate as favorably during the coming year, the net profits available to shareholders would be considerably reduced if the current rate of taxation continues. The outlook for the coming year is, he said, of necessity, uncertain, but the present position of the company is sound, and properties are in excellent condition. The provision for taxes in the latest year was only slightly greater than for the year ending November 30, 1941; the reason for this being that the company's year ends on the 30th of November, and therefore the Excess Profits Tax imposed by the last budget only applied for five months of the company's fiscal year.

The company increased its net working capital from $446,989 to $468,969 and reduced debentures outstanding by $15,000 to $115,000. Inventories were reduced by $72,130 to $549,640 and accounts receivable were lowered by $56,017 to $126,820 and as a result bankers' advances were cut from $163,762 to $79,738. The inventory now owned and in the factory could not be replaced at the value shown on the balance sheet, the president said.

HALLIWELL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What developments have there been in the Halliwell Gold Mines' situation to account for the recent revival of interest? I have some shares but have not kept in touch with it.

—J. R. Y., Truro, N.S.

The renewal of interest in Halliwell Gold Mines is due to the fact that the company is again becoming active. Capital stock has been increased by 2,000,000 shares to 5,000,000, of which underwriting of a block of 200,000 shares at 2½ cents has been completed and an option given on 1,300,000 at from five to 10 cents. The increase in capital was to enable the acquisition of some nickel claims in the Sudbury district and to provide additional working capital for Dominion Fluorspar (wholly owned subsidiary), and other interests.

While operating results of Dominion Fluorspar in 1940 and 1941 did not show a profit, 1942, even though restricted to shipping ore from surface dumps allowed a reasonable sur-

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

When the government wartime programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up—Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $66,000,000

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 222

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one half per cent (being at the rate of six per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of January, 1943.

By order of the Board.

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., January 12, 1943.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares, and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending February 28th, 1943, payable on the 1st day of March, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of February, 1943. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 29th, 1943.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable March 15, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 20, 1943.

By order of the Board,

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 29, 1943.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 90

A quarterly dividend of 25¢ a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Cumulative Dividend Redeemable Preference Stock of this Company, payable Monday, March 15, 1943 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, February 19.

DIVIDEND NO. 91

A dividend of $1.00 a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Common Stock of this Company payable Monday, March 15, 1943 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, February 19.

By Order of the Board,

FLETCHER RUARK,
Secretary.

Walkerville, Canada
January 21, 1943.

plus. Officials believe recent developments warrant further effort. The company also has under consideration acquisition of an interest in a mica property and in some claims with tungsten showings. As you perhaps know the company's original property in Beauchastel township, Quebec, did not turn out very successful, only a limited amount of ore being disclosed. In addition to Dominion Fluorspar, investments include shares in Dumico Gold Corp., now Central Duparquet Mines, and Calumet Mines. The latter company is now New Calumet Mines and a mill is under construction for the production of zinc and lead concentrates.

SULLIVAN, PICKLE CROW

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In view of the shortage of labor for the mining companies, what do you think of the ability of Sullivan Consolidated to carry on? Also please say what you think Pickle Crow will do in respect of dividends.

—*E. D. E., Valleyfield, Que.*

Sullivan Consolidated has an excellent ore position, with about three years' supply in sight, and several years additional mill requirements indicated. The development program carried out when labor was plentiful has put the company in a good position and there is little concern about maintaining this despite curtailment of development due to the scarcity of labor. New discoveries at depth are important and if it had not been for the government restrictions on the expansion of gold mines, this growing mine would possibly have already increased production. Output in 1942 was valued at $1,674,871, as compared with $1,364,759 in the previous 12 months and if the current milling rate can be maintained the present dividend appears safe.

A steady decline in Pickle Crow production figures has been apparent during the past year and it was officially intimated that the prevailing rate of output was not sufficient to maintain dividends of 30 cents annually. Earnings for the year have not yet been made public, hence it is difficult to anticipate what the future dividend will be. The trouble with Pickle Crow is not ore but labor, as the mine is somewhat isolated.

INTER CITY BAKING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been recommended to buy Inter City Baking Co. common shares, on the ground that the company is earning good profits. Is this true? I shall welcome any information.

—*M. G. H., Sarnia, Ont.*

Pending the appearance of the annual report for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1943, there are two good reasons for believing that Inter City Baking Co., Ltd., did indeed earn good profits during the year. First, there is the fact that at the annual meeting last October of Lake of the Woods Milling Co., which controls Inter City Baking, shareholders were told that the baking subsidiary was doing very well and making more money than in the previous year despite labor difficulties. Second, Inter City Baking has just paid a dividend bonus of $1 a share, which is in addition to the regular semi-annual payments of $1.50 each made in July and December since 1938, making the total disbursement of $4 for the fiscal year just closed the largest since the year ended January, 1932.

Figures for the last fiscal year aren't available yet, of course, but the company earned $5.43 per share for the year ended January 31, 1942, and $4.02 per share for the year before that. At the end of January, 1942, the company's working capital position was strong, with cash and marketable securities alone amounting to more than twice the liabilities.

HALLNOR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you tell me if Hallnor Mines has been able to maintain its ore position, and how long should present ore reserves last? Do you consider the company in satisfactory shape financially? Thanks.

—*F. C. N., Liverpool, N.S.*

While Hallnor Mines has not as yet located ore on the present deepest level at 2,160 feet, the management has not given up hopes of finding additional ore at depth. No drilling was done last year below this level and no announcement so far of any for this year. Net earnings in the first half of 1942 were 24.66 cents a share against 32.29 cents in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the decline was largely due to the decrease in the grade of ore. At the last annual meeting it was reported ore reserves were sufficient for nearly five years. At that time it was stated the decline in grade indicated lower earnings with the likelihood of an increase in operating costs due to the necessity for further development to probe the possibilities at depth. The company's financial position is strong with current assets exceeding current liabilities by over $1,600,000, so if earnings can be maintained the present dividend is likely to be continued.

NEW PRESIDENT

E. D. GOODERHAM

At the 56th Annual Meeting of the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, at the head office of the Company, Toronto, on February 3rd, Mr. E. D. Gooderham was elected President. Other new officers include Mr. H. W. Falconer, elected Vice-President and Managing Director, Messrs. L. M. Keachie, K.C., and H. R. Jackman, M.P., directors.

RECEIVES PROMOTION

ALLAN B. RAMSAY, B.A., LL.B., has been promoted to Manager of the Toronto Office of Guaranty Trust Company of Canada. The announcement was made by J. Wilson Berry, General Manager of the Company. Guaranty Trust Company maintains offices in Toronto, Windsor, Niagara Falls and Montreal.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: The New York stock market, after remaining in an accumulation area in 1941 and part of 1942, is now in an advancing stage with various technical indications pointing to this advance as being major in character.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although possibility of technical price correction at this time is not to be overlooked.

WE'RE BULLISH, BUT LOOK FOR INTERRUPTION TO ADVANCE

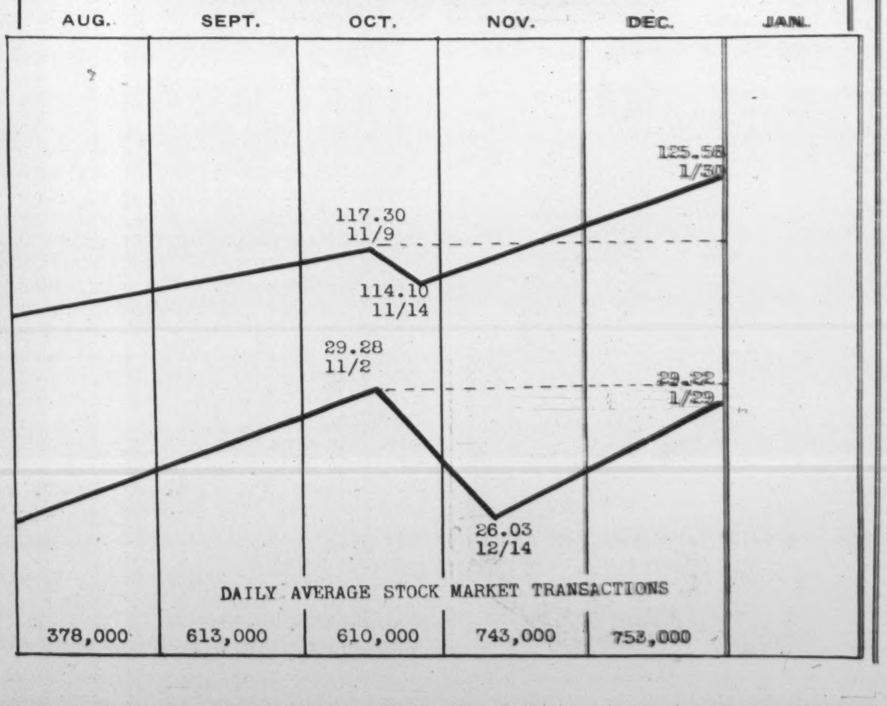
Readers will perhaps recall that during the early months of last year we took an optimistic view as to the stock market outlook. We felt that American industry had largely witnessed the dislocations attendant on its readjustment to war and that improvement in investment psychology with respect to equities was in order.

A price on the Dow-Jones average of thirty leading industrial stocks of 124, compared with the low of 93 established in April 1942, bears out our judgment. This represents an advance, over the past nine months, of some 32%. Many individual stocks have shown a substantially greater percentage appreciation, meanwhile affording excellent income yields.

Our views as to the current year are somewhat different from a year ago. Briefly, under the influence of a gradually improving war situation and an advancing tempo of inflationary influences, we remain relatively bullish on the market's long-term trend. We, nevertheless, look for a substantial interruption to the advance, by way of intermediate decline, during the current year.

The foregoing viewpoint suggests gradual building up of cash reserves, by way of sales during period of market strength where such reserves are not already available. We have previously recommended some selling and would feel that more was in order should the market register further advance over the one or two months ahead.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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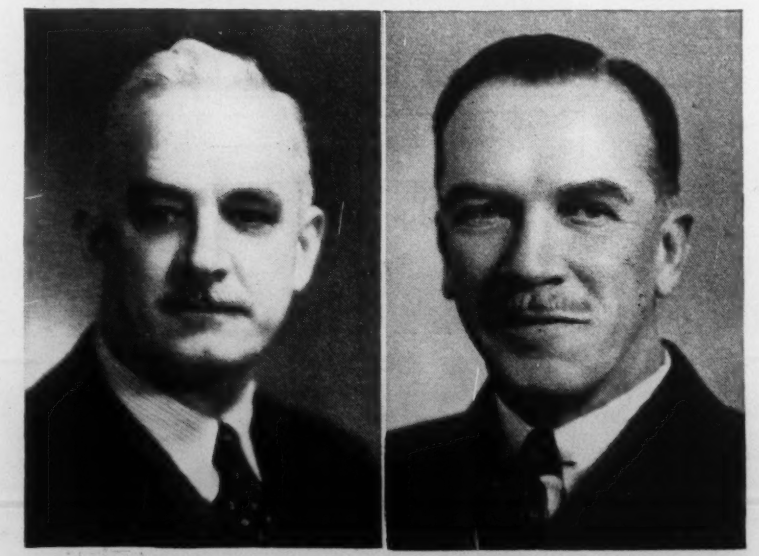
Continental Life Elects Directors



Mr. Gordon R. Medland (left) and Mr. Guy W. Rutter, who were elected Directors of the Continental Life Insurance Company, Head Office Toronto, at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on January 27th.

Mr. Medland is a partner of Medland & Son, Insurance Brokers, Toronto. Mr. Rutter is a prominent Toronto business man and associated with the York Knitting Mills Limited.

About Insurance

Not All Plain Sailing for Beveridge Plan

BY GEORGE GILBERT

While Sir William Beveridge's proposals for the unification and extension of Britain's social insurance program have at the outset met with a wide measure of approval, and have given an impetus to social insurance projects in other countries, including Canada, the opinion has been expressed in certain well-informed circles that his plan for administering the scheme as a whole will prove unworkable.

It is also held that in any case it will undoubtedly be extravagant and unwieldy. Convincing evidence in support of that view has recently been made public in a memorandum issued by British industrial insurance companies and collecting friendly societies whose interests would be adversely affected if some of the Beveridge recommendations were adopted in their present form.

IN THE enthusiasm aroused by Sir William Beveridge's masterly survey of some of Great Britain's most important social problems there is an inclination to overlook the fact that at present his report is only a series of suggestions and recommendations by one man. His far-reaching proposals have not yet been subjected to discussion in Parliament, nor have they yet been embodied in a measure for submission to the British House of Commons.

It was not to be expected that some of the changes he recommends would meet with the approval of those whose interests would be adversely affected if they were adopted. A memorandum has recently been made public in Britain by the Industrial Life Offices Association (representing 25 industrial insurance companies and collecting friendly societies) and the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, of London, Eng., which deals with some points in the Beveridge Report particularly with reference to these institutions and their work.

It is stressed at the outset, however, that far from being opposed to practical steps being taken to give effect to the "Freedom from Want" policy by the development of well-considered measures to ensure Social Security, these insurance companies and societies are most willing to co-operate heartily to that end.

They claim that their pioneer work and that of their staffs during the past 100 years in inculcating habits of thrift amongst the working population cannot be disregarded—and, in fact, is recognized by Sir William in his report — and they submit that such well-organized and successful efforts are at the very basis not only of the development of life, endowment and national health insurance but also of most of the other forms of social providence in which these institutions are not directly engaged.

Support Sound Plans

Therefore, it is pointed out, they naturally and cordially support Social Security developments on sound insurance and financial lines to the full extent to which Great Britain can reasonably expect to be able to sustain them in war and postwar conditions.

It is admitted that Sir William's desire to secure unification of Social Insurance schemes and greater uniformity in rates of benefit and contributions is likely at the outset to receive a wide measure of support. But with the experience of successful administration for many years, the insurance companies express grave doubt whether his plan for administering the scheme throughout the country will prove to be workable, and they claim that in any case it will undoubtedly be extravagant and unwieldy.

Briefly, Sir William's proposal is to abolish the National Health Approved Societies and to rely upon Security Offices in towns and villages. It is obvious, the memorandum points out, that the number of these local Security Offices would run into many thousand, because they would have to be within easy reach of the homes of the insured. Further, they would be called upon to deal with National Health Insurance, Unemployment Insurance, the Employment Service of the Ministry of Labor and National Service, Workmen's Compensation, Old Age Pensions, and possibly War Pensions, Children's Allowances, Maternity Benefit and the proposed Death Benefit.

In every local Security Office there is also to be an Advice Bureau to which every person in doubt or difficulty on any of these matters is to be referred. It is clear that each Security Office, whether in town or village, would require a manager of more than ordinary ability and attainments and a substantial staff of people with special knowledge of the various branches of cover. In that event, as is pointed out, the expenditure involved would be enormous.

Inordinate Delays

Moreover, it is noted, if the staffs were not adequate or sufficiently well-informed for the purpose, the inevitable result would be inordinate delays owing to constant reference to the Ministry of Social Security or to the Regional Offices — delays which would seem to be unavoidable in any case if the registers are to be kept in seven Regional Offices as suggested. In the administration of such services as National Health Insurance or the proposed Death Benefit, promptitude and expedition in the handling of individual cases are rightly regarded as matters of first importance.

When considering the proposal of Sir William to do away with the National Health Insurance Approved Societies, it has to be remembered, the memorandum states, that the Approved Societies associated with industrial life insurance institutions have a membership of 10,000,000—nearly half of the entire insured population; that they are governed by Act of Parliament and statutory regulations; and that they are entirely separate from the industrial insurance companies. The companies cannot under any circumstances benefit by the surpluses made by the Approved Societies which are under close supervision by the Ministry of Health and the Audit Department of the Government, and no industrial insurance company or its agents can influence in any way the amount of the sickness and disability benefit, nor the period for which it is payable.

It is regarded as both fallacious and improper to assert, as Sir William does in paragraph 70: "It is impossible to contemplate an arrangement under which bodies working for private profit were allowed to act as agents of the Social Insurance Fund, at the risk of the Fund, and to use the agency as a means of extending their business; on these terms the Industrial Life Offices, so far from having any motive for careful administration of disability benefit, would have a direct economic motive to be liberal with the money of the Social Insurance Fund in order to obtain or retain customers for industrial insurance and to increase the profits of their shareholders or the pay of their staff."

Unfair Statement

It is not a question of opinion but a matter of fact that the Industrial Life Offices have played an honorable and efficient part in the administration of the National Health Insurance scheme, and it is to be regretted that such a grossly unfair and derogatory statement should be included in the Beveridge Report, especially as discrimination is made between the Trade Unions and Friendly Societies on the one hand and the Industrial Life Offices on the other.

To eliminate the Approved Society machinery at a time when the insured population is to be vastly increased and substitute for it a new bureaucratic system which must necessarily be rigid in its methods and be concerned with an infinite variety of problems other than National Health Insurance is regarded as a step which would be conducive neither to efficiency nor economy. With the existing machinery, it is pointed out, benefits could be increased as desired with appropriate rates of contribution, and there should be no difficulty in bringing rates of benefit into closer relation with those paid under other national insurance schemes.

Sir William's proposal to institute a Death Benefit under his compulsory insurance scheme and to nationalize industrial life insurance is based very largely, it appears, on his contention that the cost ratio of the Industrial Life Offices is excessive, although it is conceded that substantial reductions have been made in recent years and that administrative costs of many other forms of insurance, such as fire, accident, automobile, and employers' liability are even higher.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to obtain a report on the Gibraltar Fire and Marine Insurance Company, with head office in New York. Is this company licensed in Canada, and has it a deposit with the Government here? What is the financial position, and how about collection of claims in this country? How long has the company been in business?

—H. L. M., London, Ont.

The Gibraltar Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New York is an affiliate of the Home Insurance Company of New York and is under the same management and control. It commenced business in New York State in 1929 as the Southern Fire Insurance Company of New York, its present name being adopted in 1937. It has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since September 13, 1941, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $100,000 in United States Treasury Bonds for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. G. R. Thomson, Montreal, Manager for Canada of the Home of New York, is chief agent of the company in Canada.

At the end of 1941 its total assets in Canada were $124,526, while its liabilities in this country were nil, all its business being reinsured with the Home Insurance Company of New York. Its head office financial statement showed total assets at December 31, 1941, of $3,919,724; total liabilities except capital, $2,182,967; surplus as regards policyholders, $1,736,758; cash capital, $1,000,000; net surplus over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities, $736,758. As the company is regularly licensed and is in a sound financial position, it is safe to insure with.

Wage Chaos Worries Britain

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Last July men in Britain were earning 61½ per cent more than in 1938; women 67 per cent more. The effect is highly inflationary. Ridiculous price jumps are occurring in the uncontrolled range.

London.

IN THE days when Mr. Bevin, the newly-appointed Minister of Labor, told workers that provided they did the job he would not boggle at the cost, it was a matter of supreme importance to the war effort that no incentive to increased war production should be over-looked.

Today things are rather the other way. It is fast becoming one of the major issues of the war, whether the economic and financial framework is to be fundamentally damaged by a "give, give" wage policy, or whether the Government can find strength and determination enough to cry halt to the movement of wages and put into action that real anti-inflation policy for which every sane independent observer has pleaded.

It is true that at no time was the need for vast output from the factories more urgent, but it is equally true that the means to secure the output, without the persistent lure of higher wages, exist. It is anyway a slander on war workers to suppose that, like the unwilling mule, they labor only when the carrot of reward is dangled before them.

The Ministry of Labor and National Service lately issued figures showing the sort of increase in wages that has occurred since the war began. The survey covered 6 and a quarter million manual workers, and can be taken as pretty representative (indeed, private estimates suggest that a different cross-section might show even more striking results).

Men over 21, according to this statement, earned a weekly average of £5.11s.5d. That was in the week ended July 18 last, and it compared with £3.15s. in the corresponding period of 1941. In terms of percentages, compared with 1938 men over 21 are earning 61½ per cent more; youths are earning 77 per cent more; women 67 per cent more; and girls 63½ per cent more.

All these average levels are levered up considerably if the special war-production industries alone are reckoned. Here, wages in many cases have come near to doubling.

Against wage increases it is customary to put the increase in the cost of living, just as wage increases are generally claimed on account of the higher cost of subsistence. But it is, of course, the fact that except in a comparatively insignificant fringe of goods—the few remaining luxury classes—the rise in the cost of goods and food has not been anything like as high as the rise in wages.

The sensitive price index compiled by the London *Economist* covers crops and raw materials, and shows a rise from 106.4 at the end of 1939's momentous August to 143.8 on December 23 last. The rise recorded by the official cost of living index is smaller than this. But even that is not the end of the story. The range of expenditure has been drastically cut by rationing, certainly to the extent of cancelling out a good proportion of the rise in prices. That is, if prices had doubled, the reduced ability to buy would have cancelled out much of the impact of the rise on incomes, for less butter and meat and eggs and groceries and clothing has been procurable.

Basic Weakness

It has been said with unkindness and with much untruth that in this war only the workers are permitted to profiteer. It is, nevertheless, perfectly true that the burdens placed upon capital and investment have been heavy, while no burden, apart from income tax, has been put on to the shoulders of the workers. (In this connection it will be remembered, as a classic case, that shortly after the Budget certain workers claimed wage increases to enable them to meet the increased cost of beer and cigarettes and to cover the higher income tax payment). Whether this is right or wrong ethically is no concern of this article. The point is that it reveals a basic weakness of policy in a matter which is of the deepest moment both to the war effort and to post-war reconstruction.

Inflationary phenomena have been limited by strict control over many prices and over consumption. But the inflationary stimulus so far from being controlled, is receiving ever-renewed encouragement. The efforts of workers to spend money which they cannot dispose of in the basic range of commodities and services which total the real cost of living are causing ridiculous price jumps in the uncontrolled range. In London, at Christmas time, hot-house grapes were being sold off barrows at prices up to and about £2 a pound, while a bottle of whisky off the market was fetching up to £3 and one of brandy up to £8. These "fringe phenomena" admittedly do not mean very much in themselves. But they are the most striking reflection of the awe-inspiring inflationary potential which is being built up.

Worker vs. Soldier

It is trite, but none the less appropriate, to consider what pay is given to the soldier, who is on duty 24 hours out of every 24, 7 days every week, and, less his leave, every week of the year, and who is away from his wife and family, who undergoes discipline and hard training, who is clothed in uniform, and housed less comfortably than he is used to. This man—the millions of these men—also, as part of his duty, offers his life to the state. His financial reward, notwithstanding the statistical pretensions of the War Office some months ago, totals about a half of the pocket money of a worker in the aero industry, even if we allow the worker £5 a week to cover his expenses (wages in this industry are averaging about £7.7s. a week). That is the answer to the argument that war workers have a moral claim to all the money they can get.

As to the economic justice of their case, which is a thing to be decided by reference to the war effort as a whole, just as the soldiers' case is, or capital's case is, there can be no doubt as to the answer. It is time, high time, that the absurdly, and dangerously, preferential treatment accorded to labor in this war was ended. It is wrong to suppose that the workers would themselves object strongly to a limitation of wages, although that is no doubt the reason why a Government aware of the dangers does not dare to institute one (consider the halting appeals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, inter alia, for workers not to press wage claims). The reason for their special treatment is to be found, not in the demand which they make as a whole, but in the special opportunities which some of their leaders have perceived in the present set-up. This is not the sort of war in which special tolerances should be countenanced.

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HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

A Wartime Report of Strength and Service
Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1942

ASSETS

Real Estate:		
Office Premises	$ 90,000.00	
Other (Held for Sale)	345,147.27	
		$ 435,147.27
Mortgages on Real Estate		7,618,421.75
Agreements for Sale		601,928.86
Loans on Collateral		8,769.88
Loans on Policies		1,294,019.21
Bonds and Debentures		3,543,862.73
Stocks		100,746.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks		92,913.68
Interest Accrued		51,777.69
Premiums Due and Deferred (Net)		145,594.72
Other Assets		1,100.30
TOTAL ASSETS		$13,894,282.09

LIABILITIES

Policy and Annuity Reserves	$11,930,749.00
Provision for Unpaid and Unreported Claims	142,407.00
Amounts left with Company at Interest	263,011.00
Premiums Paid in Advance	17,643.94
Interest Paid in Advance	286.24
Taxes, Expenses and Accounts Due and Accrued	40,867.00
Other Liabilities	55,032.83
Dividends Allotted to Policyholders	14,908.00
Staff Pension Fund	18,716.00
Investment and Contingency Reserves	425,000.00
CAPITAL PAID IN	327,155.00
SURPLUS	658,506.08
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$13,894,282.09

Income increased by $114,719 . . . Assets gained $712,415 and Policy Reserves $495,850 . . . New Insurance Settled For $4,452,458, bringing Total in Force to $44,045,418 . . . Surplus and Investment and Contingency Reserves increased to $1,083,506, providing high margins of protection for policyholders . . . Gross rate of interest earned on ledger assets 5.1%.

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Assets $9,643,355.67 Surplus to Policyholders $7,039,244.47
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THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Company Reports

(*Continued from Page 27*)

The total investment reserve was increased, and an addition was made to free surplus.

Coincidentally, with all new funds and a major portion of those from the maturity and sale of investments turned to subscriptions to Victory Loans, the total holdings of Dominion of Canada bonds were increased by more than $20,000,000 and now amount to over $47,000,000.

The London Life's new life insurance represented purchases by over 85,000 people, and totalled $130,838,000. The life insurance in force was increased to $863,885,000.

GREAT-WEST LIFE

THE report on 1942 operations released by the Great-West Life Assurance Co. shows that new business placed amounted to $78,910,662 and total insurance in force reached $698,010,493. Assets appear at $189,297,807. A total of $15,178,088 was paid out to policyholders and beneficiaries during the year. Of this, $4,854,857 was paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders, while $10,323,231 went to living policyholders.

H. W. Manning, general manager of the Great-West Life, in commenting on the preliminary figures, said: "Life insurance is helping Canada's great war effort in many ways. Canadian Life Insurance companies, for example, pooling small investments of hundreds of thousands of policyholders, purchased over $150,000,000 in Canada's Third Victory Loan, or 15 per cent of the total value.

CONFEDERATION LIFE

THE increasing part played by life insurance companies in Canada's wartime financial program, and the additional responsibilities placed upon life insurance companies as the result of the war, were emphasized by C. S. Macdonald, president, and V. R. Smith, general manager at the Confederation Life Association's 71st annual meeting.

The association reported one of the most successful years in its history. New business paid for and revived amounted to more than $63,000,000. The gain in business in force actually has been exceeded but once. Business now in force is almost $494,000,000, and the milestone of one-half billion now in force will shortly be exceeded.

The Confederation Life has played its full part in meeting the demands of the government for war finances. In 1942 the total purchases of war bonds of Canada, Great Britain and United States exceeded $14,000,000.

In referring to the downward trend of interest earnings of life insurance funds, V. R. Smith said that this trend had created many pressing problems for all life companies. During the last few years they have been gradually remodelling the premium structure of their business. If this trend continues, then it will be necessary to give attention to changing the reserve basis of the business.

In conclusion, Mr. Smith stated that after making the usual deductions for dividends to policyowners ($1,627,000) for amounts written off the assets ($186,700) and for a number of other items ($157,000) the unalloted surplus has been increased by $927,522 to $6,071,829.

CANADA CEMENT

CANADA CEMENT CO. LTD., in the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1942, earned a net profit of $1,412,726 after interest, depreciation and tax provision of $2,175,000, equal, after preferred dividends, to 18 cents a share on 600,000 no par common shares outstanding. This compares with a net profit of $1,631,059, after similar charges, including taxes, of $1,800,000, equal to 54 cents a common share in the previous year.

Current assets at the year-end totalled $7,746,236 and current liabilities $1,555,300, compared with $6,186,624 and $2,118,039, respectively, at the end of the previous year. Net working capital, therefore, was $6,190,936 against $4,067,585.

The report of the directors gives an explanation as to why the dividend payment in 1941 was cut down from $6.50 to $5.00 a share. While earnings were considerably in excess of this payment, it is stated that the directors felt "that in view of the fact that approximately $5.00 per share is the maximum amount the company can earn available for dividends under the present Income Tax Act, and as the future business of the company for the duration of the war may be considerably restricted, the surplus should be carried forward. The present surplus standing on the books of the company, while quite considerable, is not all available for dividends. That portion accumulated prior to 1939 is frozen by government regulation, so far as dividends are concerned."

Dealing with the outlook for 1943, the report says: "Owing to the severe wartime restrictions on private building construction and the completion of so much of the war industry construction, there will be a considerable falling off in the use of cement during the coming year. Preliminary estimates by the company's own statistical organization indicate that this reduction will amount to from 30 to 40 per cent under the 1942 consumption."

The volume of business in 1942 was declared to be "very satisfactory." Distribution of cement, however, was very difficult on account of the demand being in large measure out of routine channels, and requiring in many cases long freight hauls.

PILOT INSURANCE

DURING 1942 the Pilot Insurance Company, with head office at Toronto, increased its assets from $1,015,972 to $1,086,456, showing a gain for the year of $70,484. The assets are distributed as follows: Bonds and debentures, at amortized book values, $887,691; cash on hand and in bank, $103,799; agents' balances and premiums uncollected (net), $74,521; interest due and accrued, $5,198; due from reinsurance companies, $3,529; cash surrender value of endowment policy, $5,900; refundable portion of excess profits tax, $5,818. After making provision for unpaid claims, reserve of unearned premiums, reserve for taxes, agents' credit balances (net), reinsurance premiums due and unpaid, and reserve for depreciation of securities, there was a surplus as regards policyholders of $586,706, as compared with $553,770, at the end of the previous year. The net surplus over capital, reserves and all liabilities was $382,206, as compared with $349,279 at the end of 1941.

CROWN LIFE

CROWN LIFE Insurance Co. had 116,000 policies in force for a total amount of over $276,000,000 at the end of 1942, representing a gain of $25,301,176 over 1941, and the annual report revealed its financial position to be stronger than at any previous time in its history, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, president, stated at the annual meeting. He said that assets exceeded $53,000,000.

Premiums received, including first year, renewal, single and supplementary contract premiums amounted to $7,812,537, investment income comprising interest, dividends, rents and profit on sale of securities amounted to $2,153,975, and total receipts to $10,575,297.

Death and disability claims paid, including war claims and less reinsurance, amounted to $1,231,712. The mortality the company experienced during the year, inclusive of war claims, continued at the very favorable rate which has characterized the war period to date. Payments in settlement of matured and surrendered policies, less reinsurance, were $1,086,856, annuity and other payments, $567,483, and dividends to policyholders, $353,912, making total net payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, $3,239,965.

The assets increased by $5,322,010 to a total of $53,485,690. The largest increase was in the item of government bonds with relatively small increases in the items of mortgages on real estate, public utility and industrial bonds and preferred and common stocks. The total of policy loans has increased only slightly and now represents approximately 9 per cent of the assets. The average rate of interest realized on the ledger assets was 4.45 per cent.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE

PRODUCTION of $69,944,526 new business, compared with $60,131,339 in 1941, and insurance in force of $672,117,890, compared with $632,033,121 a year ago, are shown in the annual statement of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

Total payments to policyholders and beneficiaries amounted to $12,978,000. Total receipts were $37,057,948. Assets totalled $221,133,779, of which government securities constituted $100,859,334, the increase in government securities during the year being $21,000,000. Reserves for policy and annuity contracts aggregated $182,988,719 and reserves for dividends to policyholders $3,300,000. After making provision for depreciation and in the value of invested assets and for all liabilities, the contingent reserve stood at $3,500,000 and surplus at $6,776,346.

NATIONAL LIFE

ANNUAL report for 1942 of the National Life Assurance Company of Canada reveals a slight contraction in earnings, despite a large volume of new business during the year. Death and disability claims showed an increase.

An addition of $11,539 was made to the contingency fund to provide against possible depreciation of mortgages, bonds and stocks, bringing the fund up to a total of $65,281. Unallotted surplus remained unchanged at $75,321.

Of the company's assets of $14,387,867 at December 31, 1942, $2,316,042 was invested in Dominion of Canada bonds $1,909,812 in provincial bonds $2,689,656 in municipal bonds, $1,620,136 in first mortgages on real estate $2,110,125 in corporation bonds, $1,524,534 in policy loans, $847,742 in common stocks and small amounts in sundry investments.

CONTINENTAL LIFE

THE total amount of business of Continental Life Assurance Co., in force at the end of 1942 was $50,022,430 and total assets $11,961,227, John W. Hobbs stated at the annual meeting. Life insurance thrives, he said, "because of the inborn desire of man to protect his family and himself at the time or age when such protection is necessary."

For the year, the sum of $593,471 was added to policy reserves, which brought the total provision held in this way for the protection of policy and annuity contracts to the total of $10,171,298. Premium income after deducting reinsurance premiums amounted to $1,339,457, amounts left on deposit by policyholders and beneficiaries $77,881; interest, rents and the like $567,566, making total receipts of $1,984,905. Total payments to policyholders during the year amounted to $736,997, including $192,733 for death claims. The balance sheet reflects the strengthened position of the company, the total assets being increased by $730,040.

WESTERN LIFE

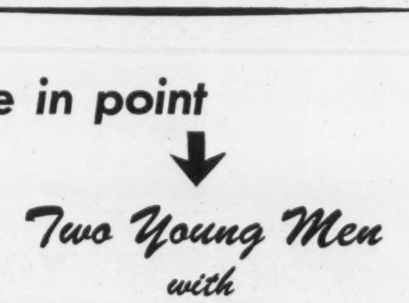
THE annual report of the Western Life Assurance Company presented to the Board of Directors by Herman H. Gray, managing director, shows substantial progress in all departments.

The volume of new business written in 1942 was even better than that expected. Business in force advanced progressively in 1942, and now stands at a total more than double that of 1938. All income factors—premium, interest and revenue from investments—showed a healthy financial condition, while death claims were well within the expectation.

BANKS, like any other business, exist because they provide service which a community needs and is willing to pay for at a rate which will yield a reasonable profit.

Here's a case in point

Two Young Men with faith in themselves



BEFORE the war, two young graduates in chemistry faced the future with no assets but technical training and unbounded faith in themselves. They planned to capitalize on their years in college by manufacturing a certain chemical product. "But we'll need some money to get started," they said. "Let's put it up to the bank."

Their banker decided that their faith was well founded in character, ability, energy. "We'll finance you to start in a small way," he said. "Make a test on the local market first."

Presently the product was being sold all over Canada and exported to the United States and overseas. Now it fills a wartime demand. The enterprise employs a large number of people.

This actual example illustrates how this country's Chartered Banks help credit-worthy people to benefit themselves, their fellows and their country under the democratic system of free enterprise.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA